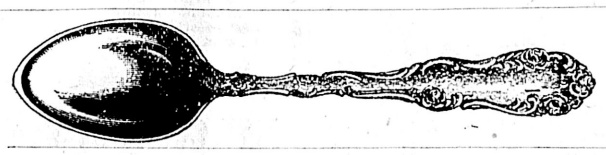
WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

# The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
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Telephone 88
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VOL. LXXIX.---NO. 149 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY JUNE 9 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR



WE CARRY A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.,
In all Styles, both in STERLING SILVER and the FINEST PLATE.
JUST ARRIVED—Berry Spoons, Meat Forks, Pie Knives, Bon Bon Spoons, E.c.
LARGEST STOCK OF SOUVENIR SPOONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Challoner, Mitchell & Co. THE JEWELLERS, 47 Government St.

HIGH LIFE
CIGARETTES
Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price
The Very Best Made
— AT —
E. A. MORRIS'




FLOUR
HUDSON'S BAY CO'S
HUNGARIAN
The Best That Is Milled. Ask Your Grocer For It

Headquarters for
MINERS' SUPPLIES
SIMON LEISER & CO.,
Victoria, B.C.



JOLLY GOOD LARK

Defeating water works by-law. Now they CAN'T expect us to drink water.

The Chicago corner in wheat is broken—to meet it we make a cut in flour for this week.

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| Hungarian Hudson's Bay | $1.80 |
| Hungarian Alberta | 1.65 |
| Snow Flake | 1.50 |
| Car Load of Fruit Jars, Overdue | |

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General Shipping and Insurance Agents
Commission Merchants. Forwarders and Warehousemen. Lumber Merchants and Tug Boat Agents. Orders executed for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise. Charters effected.

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Wholesale Grocers
Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.
76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

...UNRESERVED AUCTION...
At Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81, Douglas St., near Yates, on
Wednesday, June 8, at 2 P.M.
FURNITURE and PIANO
Rattan Tables and Chairs, Upholstered Chairs, Lounge, Bed Sets, Mattrasses, Wanzer Sewing Machine, Extension Table and Chairs, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Curtains, 2 Baby Buggies, etc.
WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
On a considerable portion of it by buying your outfit for the Klondike at E. J. Saunders & Co's
Thirty Years' Experience
Enables us to handle just exactly the line of supplies that Klondikers need. No where in the city or elsewhere can you obtain the same grade of goods for the same money as at our store. We have experienced packers, and supply all papers necessary to put your outfits through the customs free of cost to you. That's some inducement to buy of us, isn't it?
E. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,
VICTORIA, B.C. 39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET

AUCTION
Beautiful and Prominent Building Lots,
Wednesday, June 15th. 11 a.m.
I will sell at my rooms, No. 15 Yates street, the following splendid building lots, the property of Canon Paddon, in Victoria City:
First—That portion of section 3, Berkley farm, comprising one acre, more or less, having a frontage on Dallas Road, Beacon Hill Park and Olympian avenue, which is subdivided into 6 lots, and will be offered enblock or in lots as purchasers may desire.
Second—That portion of section 4, Berkley farm, 60x150 on Battery street, adjoining the residence of Mr. C. E. Renouf. Third—Lot 9, a part of section 14, fronting on Pemberton Road, 100x121 feet adjoining the residence of Mr. W. A. Ward.
All these lots are near the tram line and most desirable for residential purposes, beautifully situated, magnificent view, and fine alluvial soil.
For particulars of title, etc., apply to Yates & Jay, 22 Bastion street, or
G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

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Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes.
CHILKOOT TRADING CO., *Dyea, Alaska.*
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware.
Victoria Agents—SHALLCROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

ICE CREAM
HENRY CLAY
Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors), having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties. 139 FORT STREET

Compressed Klondike Horse Feed
Patent applied for. This feed consists of Cut Hay, Crushed Oats and Corn, thoroughly mixed in proper proportion and compressed into bales measuring 14x18x18, and weighing 100 pounds. Indispensable for use on the Trails. Call and inspect. Manufactured only by.....
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD.
19 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER
125 Government Street, VICTORIA

The subscription list for the proposed Ysaye concert at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday evening next has reached fair proportions and there is now little doubt but that Victorians will have the pleasure of hearing the great violinist.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.
Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

ELECTRIC BELTS
and Appliances
BOWES' DRUG STORE
100 Government Street, near Yates St.

CHIT RICE for sale by the Sylvester Feed Co. Ltd., city market, is the best and cheapest poultry food known, also ground bone is essential for your poultry. Ring up 413. je9

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Carriage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Mellor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c.; floor paints, $1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap 9

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself, $1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap 7

CARLOAD of Klondike horses for sale at Victoria Transfer Co.'s Stables, Broughton street. je27

WALL PAPER—To suit the Queen's taste, and the poor man's pocket-book. In beautiful designs at 117 Fort street. m24

DO YOU want first class hay, come and see ours. Milk, goat, truck and lumber wagon for sale. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates street. m27

Klondike Information Bureau.
W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.
Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents. 64 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 488.

# C.P.R. VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Shaughnessy on the New Connections With Rossland and Boundary Creek.

Smelting at Cost but Foreign Control of Lead Will Hamper Enterprise.

Denial of Charter to Mr. Corbin Will Not Delay Mining Enterprise.

Rossland, June 8.—Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., arrived in the city to-day. He expressed himself as well pleased with what he has seen so far and regards the future of the West very optimistically. Mr. Shaughnessy dwelt on the satisfactory progress noticeable throughout the Kootenays since his last visit. He is also well pleased with the work that has been done towards improving the passenger and traffic service of his company. In the few minutes that Mr. Shaughnessy devoted to an interview, he said that no time would be lost in widening the Columbia & Western tracks between Rossland and Trail to standard gauge. This work will be commenced within the next few days, in fact Mr. Gutelius, superintendent of the road, has already received his instructions in this respect. As soon as the line is standard gauge the train service to and from Rossland will be greatly improved, and it is not improbable that the present schedule will be re-arranged for the better in the near future.

Speaking of the Robson-Penticton railway, Mr. Shaughnessy remarked that he was desirous of seeing the work of construction proceed with the greatest possible despatch. His company propose to lose no opportunity to give the Boundary Creek country transportation facilities as soon as it could have obtained them from other sources. He could not say how much time would be consumed in completing the line to Penticton, but he did not think trains would be running from that point to the Columbia this year, although a considerable portion of it would be finished before next Christmas.

Mr. Shaughnessy stated that he had inspected the construction work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway and judging from what he saw, he fully expects the road will be in operation as far west as Kootenay lake this year.

Mr. Shaughnessy did not want to say what steps would be taken to continue the line to the Columbia river. Of the C.P.R.'s interest in the local smelting industry, Mr. Shaughnessy said that the company was in that business solely to foster and encourage the development of the country. For that reason the works at Trail will treat the ores of the district at cost. He stated that for years the C.P.R. has worked for a revision of the present lead tariff. He is of the opinion that the lead smelting and manufacturing industry of Canada will be at a disadvantage so long as the situation is controlled by the American smelters. He did not give his opinion concerning what might be expected of parliament in this connection.

In reply to several questions regarding the railway situation in the Boundary Creek country and Mr. Corbin's desire to build into that region, Mr. Shaughnessy said in substance that he did not know of any arrangement that had been or would likely be made between the C.P.R. and Mr. Corbin by which the latter would use the C.P.R. tracks along the Kettle river as far as Midway, nor did he know of the reported deal in which the C.P.R. would gain an entrance to Spokane over the Spokane Falls & Northern tracks on a basis advantageous to the Canadian route. He remarked that to have granted to Mr. Corbin a railway charter along the Kettle River valley would have been a terrible mistake on the part of parliament. Had Mr. Corbin been given the right to build this line, he said, the ores of the Boundary Creek country would, to a great extent, have been smelted at Northport instead of on this side of the international boundary.

## DOMINICAN TROUBLES.

President With a Gunboat in Chase of Insurgent Leaders.

Cape Haytien, June 8.—Mystery was observed regarding the visit of the Dominican gunboat Restoracion to this port yesterday evening. It transpires this morning that President Heureux, of Santo Domingo, was aboard the vessel and that from there he goes to Ingua where Senor Jimons was last known to be located. The Restoracion left Cape Haytien before five o'clock this morning. Commodore Jansen, who came ashore to receive the report of the Dominican consul on the alleged illegal shipment of men from this port by Senors Jimons and Morales to take part in the landing of the revolutionists at Monte Cristo, spent theg reater part of the day with the consul. The Dominican gunboat Independencia did not enter this port yesterday in company with the Restoracion as cabled last night. She proceeded ta Port de Paix in order to investigate the report of the presence of Senor Jimons in that place just before the revolutionary attempt at Monte Cristo. It is understood that if President Heureux finds that Jimons is still at Inaqua he will make an effort to induce the authorities there to deliver the insurgent leaders over to him on the charge of piracy.

More coffee is used in the United States than any other country, the annual consumption being not for from 450,000,000 pounds, for which American importers pay about $90,000,000 to the growers.

In Glasgow, where the street cars carry workingmen at reduced fares during certain hours of the day the courts have just decided that a clerk is not a workingman.

Batteries for coast defense purposes can be mounted in a newly designed turret which is similiar to those used on monitors, and has machinery for turning the turret and operating the guns.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

## VANCOUVER OPPOSITION.

The Coalition Ticket Chosen at a Convention Held Last Night.

Vancouver, June 8.—At the opposition convention to-night the following four candidate were selected: F. C. Cotton, C. E. Tisdall, J. Martin, R. Macpherson.

## A BELLIGERENT GERMAN.

He Hoped for Calamity to the United States, but Brought it Upon His Own Ship.

Philadelphia, June 8.—Capt. A. Aarhus of the German steamer Schleswig, which arrived here to-day from Kingston, Jamaica, was given a hearing this afternoon before the collector of this port, for violation of the marine laws in attempting to enter this port without first having obtained clearance papers from the customs officer at Kingston. After hearing his case Collector Thoms decided that the captain should make a deposit of $5,000 for his liability pending final action. Capt. Aarhus refused to deposit this sum and the case was referred to Washington for final action. Meanwhile the Schleswig is in the custody of the customs authorities.

According to a despatch from Kingston, dated May 29th, Capt. Aarhus openly expressed anti-American views while in that port, saying he hoped every American ship would be blown up and that the Harvard would be captured by the Spanish. He is also credited with threatening to lie outside the port of Kingston and signal to the Spaniards the whereabouts of the Harvard, which was then at Kingston. When the agents of the Schleswig applied to Consul Dent for a bill of health the consular office had been closed for the night and the Schleswig sailed early the next morning without the necessary papers. This offence is punishable by a fine of $5,000.

## GIVING UP THE PHILIPPINES.

Spain Says It Is No Use To Send Troops if the Natives are Hostile.

Madrid, June 8.—The minister of war, General Correa, received news from the Philippine Islands to-day, and communicated it to the Premier, Senor Sagasta, saying that the governor-general of the colony, Augusti, asked for full liberty of action. He added that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, continued to excite a general insurrection in the archipelago. A despatch from the commander of the island of Visayas says that officials sent two gunboats to the island of Luzon, with instructions to try to communicate with Manila, but he adds they were compelled to return unsuccessful. The government replied instructing the commander of the island of Visayas to restore communication with Manila at all costs. General Correa declined to furnish the text of the despatches for publication on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the country's interests. A member of the government admitted, however, that the despatch of Spanish troops to the Philippine islands could not changs the situation. He said: "We could send 6,000 troops, but if the natives are against us, such a force would be inadequate. If they were with us it would not be necessary to send troops to the Philippines."

## HOW SPAIN IS JOLLIED.

Told That Fifteen Hundred Americans Were Slain Off Santiago.

Madrid, June 8.—A semi-official note published to-day, purporting to give an account of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba by the American fleet on Monday last, says: "The American navy fiercely attacked Santiago de Cuba and a bloody encounter ensued. The Americans made three attacks on the Spanish marine and land batteries, which replied. As a consequence, the Americans were repulsed with heavy losses, estimated at 1,500 men. American projectiles, however, sunk the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes.

10 a.m.—Despatches received from Havana say: "The Americans were again repulsed at the last bombardment of Santiago de Cuba."

Continuing, these reports assert that the damage done the batteries and town was "unimportant and already repaired," adding: "Spanish guns did not cease fire for an instant during the fight, and the batteries were all in condition to reply to the enemy's fire. During the second attack Col. Ordonez was on board the Reina Mercedes and personally assisted in working the guns. Everyone regards Colonel Ordonez and General Linares as the heroes of the day."

According to official Spanish despatches received here the exact loss to the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba on Monday are as follows: Land forces, one soldier killed, five officers wounded; including Col. Ordonez, slightly wounded; sea forces, second officer in the command of the Reina Mercedes, four sailors, 29 marines, killed; and one officer and 11 sailors wounded. Official despatches also say that the men wounded, including Col. Ordonez, were able to attend to their duties.

"Matanzas" is the West Indian equivalent of "dark and bloody ground." Literally, it means "slaughter," the name being derived from an Indian butchery which took place long ago on its site.

An American physician in China says that he has been especially impressed by the vitality of the natives. Of a hundred cases treated in a dispensary, some of them very serious, not one proved fatal.

# NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Farewell Address to Aberdeen Endorsed by Both Parties in the Commons.

Novel Grant to Manitoba the Subject of Vigorous Protest by the Opposition.

Board to Determine Canadian Geographical Names—The Senate and the Franchise.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 8.—Parliament to-day passed a farewell address to Lord Aberdeen, asking him to convey to the Queen the assurance of the unswerving loyalty and devotion of the Canadian people to the crown and Empire of Great Britain. The address testified to the courtesy and assiduity with which the Governor-General discharged the duties of the office and spoke of the encouragement he has given to literary and scientific pursuits. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the address without a formal speech. Mr. Foster gave it his hearty support. He said a difference of opinion on constitutional procedure had arisen between the leader of the Liberal-Conservative party and His Excellency, but this did not blind those who honestly differed from Lord Aberdeen to the many excellencies distinguishing the Governor-General's administration.

The opposition fought vigorously the resolution granting $284,000 to Manitoba on account of the legislative buildings. Many members thought this was opening the door to a cass of claims which should not be recognized. A protest was also entered against the payment of $300,000 to Manitoba out of the capital of the school fund. Mr. Foster held that the grant should be safeguarded as to its application. Several other members maintained that the school fund was originally established so that the interest alone could be drawn in support of education.

The government has appointed a board to determine geographic nomenclature in Canada. Mr. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine, is chairman. Strange to say, Dr. Dawson, director of the geological survey, is not a member of the board.

Mr. Fitzpatrick to-night tabled a resolution objecting to the senate amendments to the franchise bill. He claims the amendments are subversive of the privilege of the Commons to determine its own franchise and unwarranted because the country has emphatically pronounced in favor of the principle of the bill.

In the house to-night Mr. Earle urged that the Dominion government should contribute towards the maintenance of the lepers at D'Arcy Island. Mr. Fisher said he understood the provincial government was contributing to their support.

## TO COIN KLONDIKE GOLD.

San Francisco Mint Likely to Receive Many Millions in Next Two Months.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Gage sent to the house to-day a recommendation for the appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of wages of workmen and the contingent expenses at the mints for coining gold and silver during the next year, together with an elaborate statement of the gold bullion now in the treasury and the need for its conversion for prompt uses. The appropriation is to enable the mints to convert a large part of the gold bullion now on hand as well as to coin the current domestic deposits that will be made. The secretary calls attention to the large amount held in the treasury on June 1 and the apparent necessity for its conversion into coin at an early date to be available for disbursements to the treasury in case it should be required. Continuing, the secretary says: "The increase in the gold bullion in the treasury is due to large importations of foreign gold bullion and coin, deposited with the mint at San Francisco and the assay office at New York, amounting from July 1, 1897, to June 1, 1898, to $72,437,500. The mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco are now working eight hours a day, to their full capacity, in coining gold, silver dollars and subsidiary silver. Of the gold in the treasury, $92,000,000, is held at the assay office at New York and the mint at Philadelphia. To reduce materially the stock in a reasonable time, it will be necessary to run overtime at the Philadelphia mint for several months. While the stock of gold bullion on hand at San Francisco is about $4,500,000, it will be doubled in July and August from the Klondike, most of which will be deposited in that institution. Conservative estimates place the amount to be received from the Klondike during July and August at not less than $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 and probably it will be necessary to make the mint at San Francisco work overtime for two or three months. Specially will this be necessary should further importations of gold be made from Australia.

A big crowd attended the band concert at Oak Bay last evening, the weather being perfect and the music, as is always the case with the Fifth Regiment band, good.

BLOCKADES DON'T COUNT
...SALMON...
Has just received the Largest and Finest Stock of
Havana and Manila Cigars
ever imported here
Call and Inspect Cor. Yates and Government St., Victoria,

From Victoria to Halifax there is only one tea equal to Blue Ribbon "White Label" and that is Blue Ribbon "Red Label."

# ANOTHER TOWN FALLS

American Ships Bombard Caimanera and Drive Off Troops and Populace.

Spaniards There and at Santiago Preparing for Desperate Struggle on Land.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 8.—(6:15 p.m.)—It is reported here that a great battle has taken place at Caimanera, on the bay of Guantanamo, some distance east of Santiago. At half-past five yesterday morning (Tuesday) five ships of the American squadron opened a heavy bombardment of the fortincations of the town. There was a perfect hail of bombs in the bay, striking and demolishing many houses beyond the fortifications. On the Spanish side the artillery replied vigorously, maintaining for some time a stout resistance. The fire of the warships, however, never slackened for an instant. It was regular and carefully directed and a great majority of the shots proved effective. The Spaniards were forced to abandon their positions on the shore and retreat to the town of Caimanera proper. It is supposed that later they fled from that position also, with the inhabitants.

Information has reached here that the Spanish at Santiago and Caimanera are preparing for a final desperate struggle and are determined to resist the assaults of the Americans to the last extremity. The commander of the district issued orders yesterday to burn Caimanera before yielding it into the hands of the Americans. The latter forced an entrance to the bay of Guantanamo, and according to the latest advices fgrom Caimanera, it was feared that the Americans would make an effort to land forces this (Wednesday) afternoon. Measures to prevent this, if possible, have been taken by the Spaniards. The American fleet was still maintaining its position.

Cable communication with Cuba, which has been interrupted for many hours, was partially restored this afternoon. The report of the bombardment of Caimanera, though whether by the explosion of bombs from the water or by explosives used by a party sent for that purpose is not known. The cables uniting the main cable with the office at Caimanera and the town of Caimanera with Santiago is cut as no direct news from Santiago has yet been received at Cape Haytien since Monday at midnight.

## MORLEY ON THE ALLIANCE.

A Liberal Leader Expresses His Views on Mr. Chamberlain's Scheme.

London, June 8.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal, speaking at Leeds this evening and referring to the recent Birmingham speech of Mr. Chamberlain, on the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, said he did not believe a word of all the "gloomy talk about England's isolation and threatening prospects" until she secured an alliance with Germany or America. England's naval power is gigantic; her financial resources and credit are firmer than ever, said Mr. Morley, and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginning of the century. The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, an end always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. It is inconceivable, however, that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States could be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America. If the vote is against the treaty it is not the fault of the Liberal party. Proceeding to discuss the kind of alliance intended, Mr. Morley said: "If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co-operation for the mutual good, it will, indeed, be the dawn of a brighter day. But is that what is intended? Or is it to be an alliance between jingoes in America and jingoes in England, an alliance not for peace, but for menace and war? We shall see; but I know tens of thousands of the best and wisest men in America believe that hardly any more inexpressible calamity can befall mankind than that a community, as Lincoln nobly said "conceived in freedom and dedicated to the happiness of free and equal men," should entangle themselves in the unrest and intrigue of militarism, which are the torment and scourage of the old world."

## AUGUSTI IN DESPAIR.

Spanish Governor Sees No Prospect of Holding Out at Manila.

Madrid, June 8.—The following communication from Capt.. Gen. Augusti, dated at Manila, June 3rd, has been published: "The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country and the telegraph line and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous armed bands. A Spanish column defends the Zapote line to prevent the enemy invading the province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan, Lagina and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked from land and sea. I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants and will exhaust every means of resistance. I distrust the natives and the volunteers because there have been many desertions."

## THE CHESS TOURNEY.

Results of the Games of Yesterday at the Meeting of the Masters.

Vienna, June 8.—The sixth round in the chess masters' tournament was played at the club to-day. At two o'clock the following were the results registered on the scoring boards: Walbrodt beat Caro; Lipkees and Alpin divided honors; Tschigorin worsted Arenchard, and Marco and Blackburn drew. In the evening it was announced that the six remaining games had resulted as follows: Baird defeated Burn; Tarrasch disposed of Schwartz; Marco and Janowski divided honors; Steinitz and Pillsbury also drew; Schlechter beat Schowalter; while the game between Halprin and Schiffers was not concluded. The position is, however, in favor of Schiffers. The unfinished games from the fourth round between Trenchard and Walbrodt and Coro and Tarrasch will be finished to-morrow.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Reported to Have In Contemplation Some Interference as to Philippines.

London, June 8.—A despatch to the Standard from Paris says: "Reports of negotiations for peace continue to be spread.

"I have reason to believe that France and Russia are exchanging views as to the expediency of subjecting such conquests as the United States may make and hold in the China seas to European sanction. In other words, whether the Americans, having conquered the Philippines are to be allowed to retain their conquests save by leave of the powers."

## CUBAN INSURGENTS' VICTORY.

They Report Having Fallen Upon, Slain and Captured a Spanish Division.

New York, June 8.—News has just reached the Cuban junta in this city of a victory achieved by the Cuban forces over a division of the Spanish army at Jiguani, province of Santiago, on May 22. It was one of the most decisive battles which the patriots won for many months, and most important one since war was declared against Spain. A column of Spanish soldiers, 1,300 strong, acting under orders from Havana to abandon interior towns and advance towards the coast, evacuated the town of Lapiedra, after having destroyed their forts and fortifications to prevent them from falling into the hands of the insurgents and camped at Jiguani, where they expected to remain awaiting further orders.

The Spaniards were surprised on the morning of May 22 by being attacked by a division of the first corps, belonging to Gen. Gallxto Garcia's command, under the leadership of Col. Jos. Rabi. Altogether they numbered more than 1,000 men, while the Spaniards had fully twice that number. They advanced in good order, being well equipped with arms and ammunition. They took the enemy completely by surprise. At the start in the Spaniards scattered, but made an effort to rally their forces. They only succeeded in being able to retreat in regular order to the village of Palma. After six hours' hard fighting at Palma the Spaniards raised a flag of truce and expressed themselves as being willing to surrender. Terms were speedily arranged and the Cubans took as prisoners a Spanish colonel, seven captains and several other officers, besides 103 soldiers. The Spanish loss amounted to 70 dead, besides a large number of wounded. Included in the Spanish losses were thirteen officers. The Cubans sustained heavy loss, but considerably smaller than the Spaniards. They reported 45 killed, including five officers of lesser rank, and about 60 wounded. After the battle the Cubans returned to Jiguani. There they recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition from the deserted Spanish camp, together with provisions and supplies, which the enemy had been compelled to leave behind. These were much needed and were sent to th headquarters of the general camp at Bayamo.

## DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Dalton McCarthy's Will — Women's Rights in Conference—Express Rates on Fruit.

The will of the late Dalton McCarthy has been entered for probate. The value of the estate is $68,582. Three-fourths of the estate is to be held in trust for the widow and one-fourth goes to the step-daughter, Mrs. Fitzgibbons. At Mrs. McCarthy's death the estate is to be divided between her son and daughter, Mrs. Ince.

Wm. Pearse, license inspector for West York, has been relieved of his office for alleged neglect of duty.

It is announced at Winnipeg that the Dominion Express Company will reduce rates at once to encourage fruit shipments from British Columbia to Manitoba. The cut will be from $3 to $2.40, with a special rate of $2.25 on shipments of 1,000 pounds and over.

Watson Locklow, of Toronto, while out yachting in company with his brother and three men, fell from a mast and was drowned.

The 'Nor'wester newspaper will discontinue the publication of morning and evening editions to-day, and instead a new morning paper to be called the Telegram will appear.

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

# SIDELIGHTS ON CUBA.

A Returned Victorian Tells Something of the Conditions of That Unhappy Island.

Cienfuegos District Has Suffered Less Than Other Portions From Famine and Fighting.

Some interesting sidelights on the condition of affairs in Cuba are given by Mr. J. N. G. Williams, brother of Major Ben Williams, who has just arrived in town. Mr. Williams has for some years past been manager of one of the biggest plantations in Cuba. It is situated in Cienfuegos district, some 15 miles from the city of that name. Mr. Williams stayed on the place and superintended its affairs until after the declaration of war, when the Spanish authorities intimated that he and his family had better leave the island, a piece of advice which he naturally took.

In spite of the stories that the whole of Cuba is a ravaged waste, Mr. Williams states that in the Cienfuegos district they were very little troubled by the insurgents and all the plantations had worked away there and crushed their cane, the crop for this season being 250,000 tons altogether, and really larger than last year.

Referring to the news now being received from Santiago, Mr. Williams said that the guns the Spaniards had mounted on the defences there were not powerful, most of them being smooth bores, unless, as he hardly expected, there had been many changes lately in the defences. At the mouth of the harbor the passage was 600 yards wide and the channel very deep, so the very place where the Merrimac could have been sunk to obstruct the channel must have been three-quarters of a mile further inside the harbor at what is known as the bend, as large vessels there have to make a rather large sweep to get in.

The actual starving state of the reconcentradoes was due not to the Spanish but to the insurgent tactics in burning the canefields, not that his own district suffered that way for the insurgents were kept pretty well cleared out there. But by the destriction of the canefields the people were deprived of work and deprived of six or seven million dollars usually expended for labor. It was only a half truth to say that the gathering together of the reconcentradoes by the Spaniards was the cause of the dreadful suffering and starvation that ensued. While Weyler ordered the people cleared out of the debateable ground between the Spanish and insurgent forces he at the same time as he placed them in rear of the Spanish troops where communication was cut off from the insurgents, gave the reconcentradoes ground that they might work it for themselves. For some months government rations were served out to these unfortunates, but either through inability to work or because they would not work, they did not cultivate the land given them and now when there were no supplies to give them they starved or depended on public charity. He feared, however, that by this time, owing to the blockade by the United States fleet and the impossibility of getting in supplies the unfortunate reconcentradoes were starved to death. He had until he left given supplies from the plantation to keep thirty or forty families alive, but he feared that now with the more stringent times due to war that the people would not be able to get to the plantation for supplies. Though the plantation of which he was manager was outside the Spanish lines he had a force of 150 men under his own command to guard the estate until he left. However, on the whole the condition of things all over the island was not perhaps as bad as reported, for now the crops of corn and potatoes were ripe and this would furnish a good deal of food.

As to the stories of cruelty he could only speak of the experience in his own district of Cienfuegos. Hhe knew of three or four pacificoes who had been cut down by Spanish guerillas, but never any thing of the kind by Spanish regulars. He did know, however, of some dreadful atrocities by the insurgents, such as the hanging of the mail messenger a few miles from the plantation and he gave some instances of horrible tortures such as flaying unfortunate men and inflicting on them frightful suffering that it made one shudder to contemplate.

Mr. Williams does not think that the insurgents will be of any very great assistance to the United States troops in the fighting. The majority of the insurgents, it would be found, would stay in the mountains and allow the Americans to do the fighting. With the exception of Cienfuegos district there were no plantations working, with the exception of a few near Cardenas, Matanzas and Havana. In all the rest of the island the cane had been burned by the insurgents.

The Spaniards, he said, had in all some 150,000 troops, regulars and volunteers on the island, and while they were not equal to the Americans in a stand up fight, they would wait behind their entrenchments and forts and thus ensconsed would make a hard struggle. Cienfuegos was protected by some 8,000 or 10,000 troops and the harbor was mined with torpedoes. The bulk of the troops were, however, at Havana, which was well protected both on the sea and land approaches.

He hardly thought that the Americans would land troops at Santiago unless they found it possible in that way to attack the Spanish fleet in the harbor, because Santiago was cut off from any of the other cities by the land way by 300 miles of mountains that were practically impasssable. Besides, the Americans would find it hard to get guns ashore capable of dealing with such formidable armaments as carried by the Viscaya, Maria Teresa, Christopher Colon or the Oquendo.

The climate, however, need not be so severe on American troops as was thought by many, as even in the worst part of the rainy season, August and September, it was possible for a white man to avoid sickness by being careful and having proper nourishment.

Tennis and Boatin Flannels—Pants $1.25, 1.50, 2.00. Jackets, $1.25, 1.75 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

# NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Speculation as to the Liberals' Action in Control of the Opposition Convention.

No Change in Salmon Regulations —Protection of Animals—A California Poet.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 8.—The delegates to the opposition convention were chosen yesterday. Most of them are Liberals and they can, if they will, choose three or the whole four candidates from their party which course would not be palatable to the Conservative supporters of the opposition in Vancouver. It seems, however, likely, that they will in any case, choose Mr. Cotton from motives of policy, and they may, for the same reason, select for him one Conservative or at least independent colleague out of the four. Mr. Joseph Martin seems certain to be on the opposition ticket, and if there are to be three Liberal names upon it, a choice among Messrs. Macpherson, Baxter and Macdonnell will furnish two of the three. If on the other hand the delegates determine to place two Conservative names on the ticket there will be a keen contest for the second place between Messrs. Baxter, Macdonnell and Macpherson, amongst the Liberals then to be nominated, unless one or two of the three decide to withdraw. Mr. Baxter, who is a young schoolmaster of considerable power of speech. has several strong advocates on the delegation, but as the labor element is also there well represented, Mr. Macpherson's claims should have sturdy advocates too. The chances are that several ballots will be taken ere a final choice is made. Mr. Cotton was away up country during the choosing of the delegates, and the men of the "Province," Messrs. Nichol and Coltart, were very active in support of the Martin section of the party. It may be mentioned that the composition of the opposition delegation was not known until late last night. They were the choice of fairly large meetings, at which, however, the Conservative members of the party were in some cases, through their own apathy, not very well represented.

Mr. Emmerson Brooks, the California poet, gave a recital in the Homer Street Methodist church on Tuesday evening. The chair was taken by the Hon. Edwin Dudley, United States consular agent, who strongly urged the advisability of an Anglo-American alliance. The suggestion was of course enthusiastically received.

The executive council of the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is busily organising and collecting subscriptions. The society has already through the police successfully prosecuted one case of cruelty.

## WESTMINSTER NOTES.

The Dominion government has notified its inspector of fisheries in this city, Mr. McNab, that in consequence of the lateness of the season there will be no change in the salmon fishery regulations this year. Meanwhile the fishermen of New Westminster have held meetings, suggesting numerous changes. The representations of the canners would seem to have prevailed.

A boy named Robert Moulday, aged 10 years, has been drowned in one of the Pitt Meadow sloughs, near which his parents resided. Coroner Pittendrigh is holding an inquest.

Complaint has been made to the city council of New Westminster in regard to the alleged promiscuous ringing of the bells of Holy Trinity cathedral and the city solicitor is being consulted in the matter.

## OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

New York Market Resists Influences Conducive to General Advance.

New York, June 8.—The bears secured the upper hand to-day in the stock market through the instrumentality of Sugar, which went through one of its old fashioned acrobatic performances and easily dominated the whole list. Its fluctuations were frequent and violent over an extreme range of over four points and though it made several substantial recoveries each successive drop carried it to a lower level than before and the close was only slightly above the lowest. To-day was the beginning of a periodical settlement on the stock exchange and it has been current opinion in Wall Street thatc there was a heavy outstanding short account there in Americans. St. Paul, in which the foreign short account was believed to be heaviest, broke heavily, but there was very large absorption of the stock at the decline and on the recovery. The break in the market was so timed for the needs of London speculation as to suggest some share on their part in causing it. There was a very substantial rally late in the day on covering of shorts and in sympathy with the strength in industrial stocks and the later breaks in Sugar were ignored. Among the stocks which maintained a show of strength in the face of the general weakness were the local specialties, General Electric, Reading, New Jersey Central, and Denver & Rio Grande preferred. The reaction was clearly the result of manipulation in the interests of professional speculation and was accompanied by wild rumors. The final rally reduced most of the net losses to fractions and left substantial gains in many special cases. The news of the day was all favorable for an increase in values, but was ignored in the stock market.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "The stock market here was quiet and rather dull to-day. Consols and Indian stocks were lower on the prospect of a new Indian loan of £10,000,000 next month. Argentines, Spanish fours and other foreign stocks were dull. The account in Americans at the settlement was rather larger than expected, but contangoes were only 3 to 3½ per cent. The tone was steadier, but the close was under the best. There is no public dealing yet. In consequence of the continued decline in the open market money quotations, it is expected that discount houses will lower deposit rates to-morrow."

Money on call easy at 1¼ to 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm at $4.86¾ for demand and at $4.84½ to $4.84¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.85 and $4.87; commercial bills, $4.84.

Silver certificates, 59⅝ to 60c. Bar silver, 59¼c. Mexican dollars, 45½c. Government bonds weak.

Wheat closed: June, 96¼c; Sept., 81⅛c; Dec., 79⅝c.

Chicago, June 8.—Wheat closed: June, $1.02¼; July, 88c; Sept., 76⅝c; Dec., 75¼c. Corn—June, 30½c; July, 42c; Sept., 32⅝@32⅞c. Oats—July, 22⅝@23c; Sept., 20⅜c. Pork—July, $10.25; Sept., $10.45. Lard—July, $5.90; Sept., $6.00.

## WEDNESDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 8.

At New York—New York, 2; Chicago, 9.

At Washington — Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 3.

At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 7.

At Boston—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 2.

Men's fine business suits $4.75, 6.75, 8.75. Fine English Sweaters, $1, 1.50, 2.75, 3.00. B. Williams & Co.




PAINT with a GLOSS

Is what one of our customers wanted, a few days ago, for refinishing some chairs. You may want the same.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. make paint for all sorts of surfaces, but . . .

ENAMEL PAINT

is best suited for such work. It is the best paint for decorative use. Just the thing for tables, chairs, settees, etc. It is easy to use, and has such a strong lustre that no varnish is needed. Made in fourteen tints.

## THE THERMOMETER.

Esquimalt Station, June 6, 1898.

Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 52 | Mean 59 | The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows: |
| 6 a.m. | 49 | | 5 a.m.—Calm. |
| 9 a.m. | 61 | Highest 73 | 1 p.m.—8 S. |
| 1 p.m. | 70 | | 9 p.m.—4 W. |
| 6 p.m. | 66 | Lowest 49 | Calm. |
| 9 p.m. | 57 | | Rain—.00. |
| | | | Sunshine 12h. 18m. |

Barometer 9 a.m... (Observed .....30,068 (Reduced .....30 005

## PERSONALS.

J. H. Wylie, of Toronto, general representative of Canadian Magazine, arrived in town last night by the Yosemite.

Beaumont Boggs, R. Collister, J. Earsman and J. J. Shallcross were among the passengers on the Yosemite from the mainland last night.

F. M. Cowperthwaite, inspector of schools, came over from Vancouver last evening.

E. J. Palmer, manager of the Chemainus mills, is a guest at the Driard.

The Dallas has as guests the following tourists: Mrs. Agnew Royse and Mr. and Mrs. Phipson, China; Mr. James Hay and Miss Hay, South Africa; the Misses Dand M. Margary, England; J. M. Cameron, San Francisco; A. G. Langley, Victoria; Neil MacInis, England; E. Johnson, Edinburgh, and Mr. and Mrs.H. Kenworthy, Los Angeles.

## THAT ASSAULT CASE.

To the Editor: My attention has been called to a letter signed "J. A. Aikman," published in the morning issue of the Colonist. Coming, as it does, it would deserve only pitying silence were it not for the manifestly dellberate intent to fasten a charge of untruthfulness on me. In the first place let me say that I was present as a witness most unwillingly. I had no desire to be mixed up in the matter, and I even went so far as to ask Mr. Ruthven not to prosecute Mr. Schultz. But reluctance to become entangled in a police court case is one thing, cowardly shrinking from duty is another. I was unfortunately a witness of almost the whole occurrance, and when summoned to give evidence of what I actually saw and heard I saw no other course before me than to obey that summons. True indeed it is that friends of Mr. Schultz interviewed me and pointed out many reasons why I should not give evidence. They reminded me that influence would be brought to bear against me, and that I would, because of that influence, suffer in my business (these are they whom I referred to in my evidence as Mr. Schultz' associates). My reply was, that I believed the people of Victoria were too fair-minded to boycott or punish any man for doing his duty. My duty was to tell the truth and the truth I told. I testified that I heard certain remarks made by Mr. Schultz to Mr. Ruthven. Mr. Aikman in his letter says I was flatly contradicted by Mr. Griffith, Mr. Stelley, Mr. Speed and Mr. Schultz in their evidence. They did not do so. They testified that they did not hear it, but would not swear that it was not uttered. That they were some distance away (as a fact three times farther away) than I was. As to Mr. Schultz' denial, I will simply say that last night in the presence of three witnesses Mr. Aikman declared that Mr. Schultz was so excited at the time of the assault that he did not know what he did or said. Let me again say that whilst I regretted being mixed up in the matter, I feel certain that all right minded people will appreciate and understand my action when called upon in a court of justice in telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, just for justice sake.

CHAS. E. JONES.

(Both sides having now been heard from the correspondence in the Colonist is closed. —Editor.)

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DOMINION.

E. Brennen, Sydney.
O. Hawken, Taranaki, N. Z.
O. W. McKenzie, San Francisco.
C. Olsen, San Francisco.
Jas. Hansen, San Francisco.
Jas. Ray, San Francisco.
W. Sutherland and wife, Alameda, Cal.
W. Wingrove, Wapa, Cal.
Jas. Gillott, Los Angeles.
C. J. Cordon, San Francisco.
W. R. Harris, New Bedford, Mass.
W. Dixon, New Zealand.
A. Cameron, Tacoma.
W. McNab and wife, Seattle.
Wm. Eyres, St. John, N. B.
L. M. Stock, city.
W. T. L. Reed, Fredericlkton, N. B.
A. W. Clayton and wife, Fredericlkton.
W. H. Allison and wife, Toronto.
Mrs. H. F. Baker, Grimsby.
C. A. Waite, Pt. Hope.
Miss Lingham, Toronto.

VICTORIA.

Granville Sharp Hongkong.
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Johannesburg.
Mrs. J Field, Lennox, Mass.
T. Walker, Iowa.
F. Lee, Chicago.
W. P. Davis, San Francisco.
L. McKissick, New York.
A. Kinln, New York.
C. E. Van Sittart, England.
J. A. Donaldson, Montreal.
E. Whitehouse, Vancouver.
G. R. Lyon, Ottawa.
G. H. Adams, Vancouver.
G. F. Peto, London, Ont.
G. M. Bruce, England.
G. Lang, London, Eng.

NEW ENGLAND.

O. R. Ball, Vancouver.
F. Barnes, Chilliwack.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Kind Old Paryt (to sobbing urchin)—My little lad, you shouldn't cry that way.

Urchin—How'n thunder kin I cry any other way?—Judge.

This Season's Suits for Men and Boys Extra Value at W. & J. Wilson.

SOLD BY

Peter McQuade & Son

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Brushes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,

Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza
93 JOHNSON ST

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY

The 64th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Saturday, 11th day of June, 1898, at 8 p. m. See that your shares are in good standing. By order

A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

C.P.N. Co'y. Limited



STEAMERS

will leave Turner, Beeton & Co's Wharf for

Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway, and Dyea,

Calling at Vancouver as follows, viz;

TEES, JUNE 13th

For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.



TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, until 10 a. m. of Monday, the 20th instant, for building one or two coaling scows or lighters as may be required. Plans and specifications may be seen and any further information obtained on application to the carpenter of the yard. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Coaling Lighters" and addressed to the Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt Yard.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 6th June, 1898. je8

DO YOU USE A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA GAS CO., Limited,

Are now loaning and fitting up FREE OF COST Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.

Gas is sold at the reduced rate of $1.25 per M. cubic feet, for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes:

1—Less heat in kitchen.

2—A Gas Stove is always ready for instant use, day or night.

3—A Gas Stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner.

4—A Gas Stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove.

5—Food is not placed in contact with the gas.

6—The average cost of using a Gas Range in this city does not exceed $1.75 per month.

Stoves Can Be Seen at Any Time at The Gas Works.

Where any further information will be gladly given.

## MUSICAL.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTION —Modern method of fingering. Studio 54 Five Sisters Block, Fort street. Waldo Mandolins and Banjos, absolutely high-est grade. Terms and prices at the studio. ap 8

## PATENTS

Caveats, designs, copyrights and trade-marks obtained in Canada and all foreign countries. Write for hand book on patents to W. G. TRETHEWAY, Registered Attorney, 105 Cordova, street, Vancouver, B. C.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc, cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., Corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair and Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

She—Can anything be meaner than for a girl to encourage a man she does not intend to marry?

He—Yes; she might marry him, y'know. —Harlem Life.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sixk headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

RALPH GHURTON

AUCTIONEER
70 Douglas St.

Periodical sales of Furniture and General Effects. Owners desiring to sell Furniture, Stock in Trade, Etc., should consult the advertiser. Best possible prices obtained. Prompt Settlements.

POINT COMFORT HOTEL

PLUMPER PASS

Is now open under entirely new management.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

This hotel has been thoroughly renovated and promises to be the favorite resort of the season.

Terms on application to the manager

## LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

FERNWOOD LODGE—First and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. G. E. Wilkerson, Secretary. M.U. members cordially invited.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O. U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A.O.F.—Court Vancouver meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Social Club, 2nd and 4th Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Sec'y. a3

## LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A Purse, between Pandora street and the Gorge. Finder kindly return to 38 N. Chatham street and receive $5 reward. m25

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An excellent American Upright Piano, full size cabinet grand. In first class order. Will be sold cheap as owner is leaving the city. Can be seen at Waitt's piano warerooms. j7

FOR SALE—Six-room cottage on Cameron street for $850; eight-room house on Dallas road, $3,100, on very easy terms to suit the purchaser; 9-room house, connected with sewer, on Fort street, close to business center, a bargain at $2,900; five-room cottage on Sayward avenue, a bargain for $700, payable $100 cash and $8.10 per month, including interest and principal. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 86 Government street. je5

MINING SHARES FOR SALE in all the principal mines in British Columbia at lowest quotations. A. W. More & Co., Stock Brokers, 86 Government street. je5

FOR SALE—Six-room cottage, having sewer connection, situate on Fisguard street. Price reduced to $2,000 in order to effect a sale. Lot 60x120. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. je5

FOR SALE—A small milk business in the city as a going concern, 3 cows (¼ Jersey), 1 yearling, two horses, spring cart, 50 laying hens, milk cans, garden hose and the furniture of 3 rooms. Premises are held at $4 per month and have suitable outbuildings. A city hotel takes all the milk and eggs. Apply to A. St. G. Flint, 18 Broad street. je5

## WANTS.

WANTED—English lady (widow) seeks position as housekeeper or companion where servant is kept. Can give good references in Vancouver. Address Mrs. F. Ward, P. O., Vancouver. je9

WANTED—Caretaker (man and wife preferred) for furnished house; can have use of vegetable garden. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m. and 7 and 9 p. m. to J. D. Prentice, Braeside, Rockland avenue. je8

WANTED—Youth to learn clothing pressing. Apply Cutter, J. Piercy & Co. je8

WANTED Two energetic men; good position to the right party. Apply 38 Broad street. j7

YOUTH required in merchant's office. Apply in own handwriting to "Merchant," Colonist office, Victoria. j7

WANTED—A secretary to a public company; must be an expert accountant and good correspondent; married man preferred. Apply by letter only, Box 200, Victoria.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Shares in the Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co., War Eagle, Iron Mask, Monte Cristo and Victoria-Texada. A. W. More & Co., Stock Brokers, 86 Government street. je5

WANTED—Experienced parlor maid. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 or 5 and 8. Mrs. Dunsmuir, Craigdarroch.

WANTED—The highest price paid for second-hand clothing, furniture, stoves; also old copper and brass. 60½ Johnson street. j11

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, boots and shoes. Send card, Booth. m1

## TO LET OR LEASE.

ROOM AND BOARD for two young men can be had at 157 Johnson street. je9

TO LET—6-roomed cottage, rent $5. Apply Oldershaw, Victoria West. m20

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished front rooms, with breakfast if desired; bath; private house. 152 Pandora avenue. m11

TO LET—The dwelling house, wharf, warehouses and lumber yard at the northeast end of Rock Bay bridge, Victoria. Apply G. B. Ordano, Cowichan, or H. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Victoria, B.C. m15

TO RENT—Stevens' hotel and orchard with hay, fruit and paddock. m18

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—If the owner of the grey pony left with Mr. Winters about two years ago does not call and pay the expenses of its keep before the 14th instant it will be sold to cover expenses. je8

COMFORTABLE home for ladies during accouchements or any sickness not infectious, terms moderate. Address Home, Colonist. m26

REMOVAL NOTICE—Richard Daverne, successor to Perry & Daverne, wood dealer, has removed his office to Mr. Bantley's Cigar Store, 155 Fort street. Tel. 97. Wood yard, 80 View street. m13

WHEN in need of help, male and females, insert a 25c. ad in the Daily Colonist. It will pay you to advertise with us.

THE world's greatest palmist, Lady Zetta, tells your past history, your present, your future, with a correctness that is amazing. This remarkable woman may be consulted on all matters relating to the welfare of the human race. Palmistry is attracting the attention of the civilized world, which has now become a science and a study. A few days only. 59 Pandora street. je5

REMOVAL NOTICE — Frank Porteous, blacksmith, has removed from 107 to 118 Johnson street, opposite his old premises, where he will continue shoeing and also general jobbing. He will be pleased to meet his old customers and new ones. m20

—THE—

Hickman Tye Hardware

CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers of

Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery

Headquarters for Klondike supplies. Victoria is the cheapest place to outfit.

MINING AND MILLING... SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

Prices quoted on application. All custom house papers made free of charge.

# FIGHTING BY BALLOON.

United States Likely to Adopt a Scheme Suggested by French Scientists.

Dr. Terwagne Tells of Plans for Coast Defence Laid Before General Miles.

The use of the balloon in warfare extends back quite a number of years, for it was at the siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war that attention was first generally directed to the matter. It seems now that the Hispano-American war is likely to lead to the use of the balloon in warfare to an extent that was merely dreamed of only a few years ago. Since Andree took his adventurous trip in search of the north pole in a balloon scientific men more than ever have directed their attention to the problem of aerial navigation and have now gained such success in the art as would make poor Daedalus, the fabled inventer of the first flying machine, smash his wings with envy. Especially in Europe has the science of military aerostation occupied an important field of investigation and huge sums of money have been spent by the governments of France, Germany and other continental powers in the attempt to navigate the sea of air with balloons. As it is Andree, who has added intense interest to this fascinating subject, so it is to the men who are now trying to discover that explorer's whereabouts and to rescue him that is likely to fall the honor of having installed the first real military defensive works based upon the balloon. As is already well known the French balloon expedition in search of Andree have been in Vancouver for the past few days on their way North to begin their perilous air journey. On Tuesday evening one of the chief members of the expedition arrived in Victoria. He is Dr. the Baron A. J. Terwagne, a French scientist, who has given great attention to ballooning and who besides will report on the northern country for the French government and give his experiences in the search for Andree to the Paris Figaro. He and Messrs. Louis Nicholas and Edward Feret are awaiting the arrival at the Coast of M. Anthony Varicle, who with Dr. Terwagne, will head the expedition, M. Varicle is like Dr. Terwagne, a very eminent French scientist, and is known as one of the most successful of aeronauts. Dr. Terwagne was at the Victoria hotel yesterday with an old friend, Mr. A. J. Mangold and Mr. Browne W. Webb, an Englishman, who are on their way to the Klondike with a large exploring and trading expedition. Dr. Terwagne's visit was to get his intruments verified at the meteorological station at Esquimalt and to fix that as a scientific base.

As already described, some days ago the balloons which the Varicle-Terwagne expedition are to use is not one that will be at the mercy of every air that blows but by a skilful arrangement of sails and by means of a particular sort of drag rope called a kitrop hung from a boom, it is possible not only to rise or descend at will but to guide the balloon to a very marked degree.

It was only yesterday that Dr. Terwagne made public the fact that he and Mr. Varicle before coming West had been in consultation with General Miles, head of the United States army, as to a scheme for defending the coast of the United States by means of balloons. As Dr. Terwagne said yesterday: "After our consultation with General Miles, M. Varicle had to return to Europe for some supplies. I feared to tell any of the newspapers then of the plan as my friend was on the sea and it was possible should the Spanish authorities get wind of it, that he might be in danger. However, I know to-day that Mr. Varicle is safe in New York and now I see no reason why I should not tell you of our plan.

"As you know, the coast of the United States on the Atlantic is a most extensive one and in the design for its defences it has to be kept in mind that provision must be made for dealing with any strong naval power that may come against that country. The danger to be anticipated from Spain is small, for Spain is a weak country, but what must be guarded against is the possibility of any strong power attempting to attack several points on the coast simultaneously. To know before hand what points the enemy intend to attack would naturally give the United States a valuable advantage and this knowledge may be obtained by a system of balloon defence.

"It is quite evident that from a balloon high in the air a very much greater range of sight can be obtained than from the ground. A captive balloon, therefore, makes a very valuable point for observation purposes and by instituting a series of these balloon stations around the coast, using the Morse system of signalling by sun flashes in the day time and lights at night, news of an enemy's fleet far out at sea could be gained and forces rapidly massed to oppose the attack.

"Here is a rough outline of the United States coast on the Atlantic from Mexico to the Canadian border," went on Dr. Terwagne, rapidly sketching on paper. "Now this immense coast line would be imperfectly guarded by forty of these stations, but as you notice, where the circle of vision of one balloon touches the circle of vision of the next one, there is a dead point, and here is where the danger of failing to sight a ship would be experienced. To obviate this, we would have a second series of intermediate stations which would get over this trouble, and so it would be necessary to have eighty balloon stations to make the system of defence perfect.

"As soon as a balloon sights an enemy's ship signal is made to the next balloon on each side of the position of the enemy given. As a balloon is so much smaller than a ship, it would be quite possible for the observers in the balloon to see the hostile fleet and signal the news without the enemy being aware that they had even been sighted. We talked this scheme over with General Greely, I may say, and he was very much impressed with it and complimented us on our plan.

"Then suppose a number of small balloons of 500 or 600 meters were placed on men-of-war. These balloons could be filled aboard and could be used for dropping dynamite or other explosives on a hostile ship. These balloons being capable of being guided would render them very formidable, especially as owing to the height to which a balloon can rise it is almost an impossibility for them to be hit by projectiles from guns. Consequently balloons can be made extremely useful for offensive as well as defensive operations.

"That the use of the balloon in warfare is not any fantastic idea may be gathered from the fact that the French government is spending each year very large sums of money in balloon experiments and have some of their most experienced officers in charge while parks and school of aerostation are kept up by the French, German and other continental powers. No money is spared to bring this science to as great perfection as possible. General Miles, head of the United States army, told us when we laid our plan before him that he is greatly in favor of having balloon stations, both for defensive and offensive purposes.

"Just think of the powerless condition of a fleet or army with balloons floating over them and dropping down dynamite or other destructive explosive while the unfortunates below are unable either to flee or to destroy their terrible assailants.

"Still this is no more wonderful than seemed the use of submarine boats, quick-firing guns or fish torpedoes some years ago.

"By the way," said Dr. Terwagne, in closing, "I had a trip on the French submarine boat Cobe from Charrenton to Paris."

The party left this morning for Vancouver and expect to go North in a few days.

## YACHTING.

At a joint meeting of the managing committee of the Victoria Yacht club held Tuesday evening it was decided to offer trophies to be competed for by club yachts in sailing races, to be held every alternate Saturday afternoon. The yachts will be divided into two classes, and the winners of the most races in the series will be awarded prizes at the end of the season. The Ariadne, Jubilee, Volage, Annie and Dora will form the large or "A" class, while the remainder of the club yachts will be eligible in "B" class. Time allowance will be according to Victoria Yacht club rules. The first race is to take place on Saturday next, the start and finish being from off the outer wharf. "A" class will start first at 3 p.m. sharp, and "B" class will

## CONSIGNEES.

By Umatilla from San Francisco—Albion Iwrks, A J Sullivan, A & W Wilson, Bank of B C, C P N Co, E G Prior, E B Marvin, F B Martin, F M Kittler, Fow Yuen, G E Munro, Gilmore & McC, G C Hintdn, G B Boynton, G E Munro, Gim Fook Yuen, H Maitland Kersey, Henderson Bros, H J Brady, John Robertson, J Barnsley, J H Warner, J H Todd, Miss M Goodwin, J & A Clearihue, Nicholles & R, Okell & M, P McQuade, Patton & Son, P Ward, Province Cigar Co, R Malkins, R Baker & Son, R McKenzie, R S Englehardt, S Leiser, S J Pitts, S & L Bicycle Depot, Sinclair & Co, Pelton Water Wheel Co, Colonist, T Shaw, R Ward & Co, Victoria Machinery Depot, W J Taylor, W M Goodchild, W Webb, Wilson Bros, W J Cowell, Ying One Lung, Vulcan I Wks, Union Brew Co, F R Stewart, McMillan & H, W H Malkins, Winch & B, Fell & Co, A R Metts, C S Phillips, D S Curtis, L Guichon, E W McNeill, J H Todd, Western Union Telegraph Co, Wells Fargo & Co.

By City of Kingston from the Sound—Sinclair & Co, R Porter, Jas Jackson, M J Thompson, Canada Paint Co, H E Levy, Vals & Brooks, A Sheret, G E Munroe Co, H M Kersey, A McGregor & Son, Weller Bros, N J Porter, D H Ross Co, Ames Holden.

By Yosemite from Vancouver—D Spencer, J Percy & Co, Lenz & Leiser, W E Cameron, Weller Bros, E A Morris, Mrs A Robertson, Jno Bray, W J Wilson, A & J Dick, T Deasy, Onion & Plimley, T Earle, C C Russell, J F Beck, W F Buller, T Rithet & Co, P W Dempster, McQuade & Son, Rither & Leiser, Vic Transfer Co, Turner B & Co, Nicholles & R, W Mable, G W Neill, Carter Hall & B, Speed Bros, Molson's Bank, S J Pitts, Percival E Clarke, H. Sharpe & Son, J Sears, J H Todd & Son, E & N R R, T S Smith, W Grimm, W Clay, T Shotbolt, S J Pitts, C M Cookson, Martin & Robertson, F J Salmon, Parsons Produce, Earsman & Co, Ingham Bros, R C Elect Ry, Hudson Bay Co, Fox & Co, Leonard Frank, J L Forrester, A W Knight, J Fullerton, A Holmes, Jos W Welz, G L Courtney, Challoner & Mitchell, Naval Storekeeper, Rev J N Ellison, Hickman Tyee Co( Jno Bray, J Maynard, Johns Bros, J Homer & Co, W Smith, J L Beckwith, Giant Powder Co, B C Market Co, T R Stewart, E B Marlon, City Plumbing Co, Geo W Adams, Colonist, Amos Holden Co, Dom Exp Co.

## PASSENGERS.

By City of Kingston from the Sound—S H King, B D Newton, L Blank and wife, Oscar Ford, Samuel Carr and wife, Miss Williams, Miss Carr and sister, E E Ellis, H H Clark, H C Ewing, N McInnis, Edw Johnston, J J Dougan, Fred Lee, M L Smith, C B Knox, T P Walker, Jas Jackson, C Brash, W McNair and wife, W R Harris, Wm Dixon, Jas Carroll, A C Cameron, Wm Ayers, Mrs Field.

By Yosemite from Vancouver—W M Rice, R Collister, J G Deavelll, E E Welch, W H Alleson and wife, J C Devlin, Jno Earsman, Miss Marks, Mrs P Wolffe, Mr Cantrell, J W Hutchinson and wife, Mrs Johns, Officer Hunter, A M Smith, A W Clayton and wife, Beaumont Boggs, F S Roper, J Buran, F C Barnes, Geo W Adams, R Sellick, E M Bruce, Ed Whitehouse, J A Donaldson, Wm Mallock, W Joars, J Roll, P Dawson and wife, F M Cowperthwaite, F G Pelo, J J Shallcross, Draper J W Ball, F S Childs, L M Slock, F Walkins, P S Watson, Mrs Glass.

## HOUSEKEEPING.

If a woman is in good health there is no more healthful employment than housework. Generally speaking, there is no happier woman in the world. But how different when every breath is pain, every step torture! This state of health, in nine cases out of ten comes from derangements of the delicate feminine organs of generation. The family doctor inquires first concerning these. He most usually insists upon an "examination." From this the modest woman naturally shrinks. She is right. Except in very unusual cases of "female weakness" examinations are unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a simple, natural remedy for these ills. It cures safely, permanently.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

## ORIENTAL PLAGUES.

A Few Statistics Showing the Ravages of Disease in the Far East.

A consular report from Amoy, China, states that the pest has made its appearance at that port, and that many deaths are daily reported.

There were 127 cases of and 64 deaths from the bubonic plague in Taihoku prefecture, Formosa, 34 cases and 28 deaths in Shiachiku prefecture, 538 cases and 445 deaths in Taichu prefecture, 63 cases and 38 deaths, and 264 cases and 108 deaths in Kago prefecture, from the beginning of the year to May 20th, the rate of mortality being equal to about 70 per cent. of the number of patients.

At the local jail of Tochigi Prefecture, consumption seems to have become a chronic disease, 42 prisoners now suffering from it. The fact of the presence of the disease has never been reported by the medical officers in attendance at the prison, and it was left for Dr. Murimoto, who has recently been engaged by the Prefectural hospital as its chief to do so. It is now stated that the prefectural office intends to present a bill to the diet demanding a special allowance for the erection of additional premises for the reception of prisoners suffering from the complaint.—Japan Times.

An order for a new battleship of 15,000 tons displacement will probably be placed with a certain shipbuilding company of England at an early date by the Japanese government.

Work has been commenced on a large lockup at the navy yard, Esquimalt. Hereafter naval prisoners will be sent there instead of the provincial jail.

200 Boys' School Suits, $1.50 and 2.00 per suit. 150 pairs Knickers, 35c, 50c and 65c per pair. B. Williams & Co.

50 doz. Straw and Felt Hats just opened. New, Neat, Nobby. B. Williams & Co

## U. S. SECRET SERVICE.

Perfect System for Watching People Who Are Foes of the Government.

New York, May 30.—A World special from Washington says: One of the most important branches of the government war service, about which for obvious reasons little or no information is to be obtained, is the bureau of the secret service. The ordinary capacity of the service has been doubled since the declaration of war against Spain, and to no branch of the government is entrusted such important and delicate undertakings. The number of men actually employed in securing information for the use of the government both in this country and abroad cannot be accurately stated, but there are enough of them to make up a full regiment of the most intelligent and highly trained servants of the nation. Their movements are naturally guarded with the utmost caution, but it can be stated that in addition to the ordinary functions of the service, such as the detection of counterfeiting, the agents of the secret service are at work at every place in the world where information is to be secured or persons who may injure the government are to be watched, in Havana, in Madrid, in fact, where it is not safe for an American to disclose his nationality or to give evidence of his patriotism.

It is through this mysterious source that the government gains much of the information which insures its plans for the prosecution of the war against Spain, but which is generally announced as having come through other sources. The reports of operatives of the secret service are transmitted to the chief of the bureau through many and devious channels, and in a cipher more intricate and difficult than that employed by the most skilled of diplomatic agents.

Only one man in the whole country can really tell how many of the secret agents of the country are at work and the nature of their undertakings. He is John R. Wilkie, chief of the bureau. A quest for information elicits a skeptical smile from him and the emphatic assurance that the work of his department is the business of nobody except the officials that supervise it. About all the information Mr. Wilkie can be induced to impart is that the service is about as complete and satisfactory as could be desired. The ordinary offenders with which the service has to deal in times of peace are being looked after, and if any enterprising counterfeiter or moonshiner thinks the government has its hands too full of war business to look after him, he is mistaken, and will undoubtedly find it out.

The war with Spain has just about doubled the work of the secret service bureau. The war service has been made a legitimate part of the functions of the bureau. Its efforts to keep the government posted as to the movements of agents and spies of the enemies are of material assistance to the war and navy departments. Assistant Secretary McIklejohn, of the war department, has been entrusted with the duty of imparting to Chief Wilkie all the tips that reach the war department and of receiving the report of the officers to Mr. Wilkie that may be of service to his department. But Mr. Wilkie himself directs the work and it is doubtful if the assistant secretary of war is any better acquainted with the details than any ordinary citizen.

The operations of the service's agents in promoting diplomatic, military and naval information that may be of value to the government covers a wide range of territory and there are no doubt dozens of trained experts working in Europe, Asia, South America and Cuba. The service performed embraces a wide range, from "spotting" the movements of Spanish ambassadors to following persons suspected of being in the employ of Spain. Every movement, for instance, of Senor Polo, the former minister to this country, has been most carefully noted since he left Washington a month ago and crossed the frontier into Canada, and an American agent will not be far away from him until he has crossed the boundary line that separates his own country from France. Every detail of his movements, the name of every person he consulted in Canada and those he will confer with in England and on the continent is or will be known to the chief of the service and to such officers as may be concerned.

In this country the greatest part of the work of the secret agents is in watching persons suspected of plotting against the United States. Probably 200 or 300 persons are under constant espionage and will be watched so long as their conduct justifies.

The most striking example of the efficiency of the service in connection with the war was furnished by the detection and arrest of Downing, a former American sailor employed by the Spanish minister to send information about the defenses and equipment of the coast defenses and our warships. Downing was arrested within two days from the date on which he entered the employ of Spain. Upon his person was found evidence that seemingly proved his guilt. He was arrested and committed suicide by hanging. Downing was watched from the moment he reached Montreal to confer with the Spanish minister, and a secret service officer was near him until he was arrested here.

Several women are employed to secure information in quarters where it would be impossible for a man to do so, and they have rendered excellent service, the most important feature of which has been their ability to conquer the weakness of their sex for gossip.

Chief Wilkie, who was a good newspaper reporter before he was made chief of the government sleuths a month ago, may write up some of the records of the service which will make interesting and romantic reading.

## SPAIN'S COAL RESOURCES.

The question of coal even in its own country is a very serious one to Spain. While Basque and several of its provinces on the Bay of Biscay have such deposits, they are almost inaccessible from the sea coast, and the cost of transportation is such that foreign coal is used almost exclusively in all of the seapart towns. Fully 95 per cent. comes from Cardiff in Wales, the bulk of it being sent in British steamships which are bound for the cities on the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. While a small tonnage comes from Belgium and France the quantity is insignificant. The present strike among the miners of the Cardiff regions has developed to such proportions as seriously to curtail the output. This has already raised the price of Welsh coal considerably, and even were it not a contraband article since the declaration of war, the price delivered at West Indian points would be so high as to prohibit its importation. Cut off the main source of fuel supply the Spain, it is conceded by those in the best position to know, would be at the mercy of the United States or any other hostile country. England supplying the bulk of coal for Spanish use would prevent any other country from furnishing it, since such a step would cut off her revenue in addition to violating the articles of international agreement relative to contraband articles. The predicament in which plain is placed will thus be perceived, and the end of the present hostilities may be quickly decided by a far more peaceful agency than force of arms.—The Independent.

A question of interest that will come up at Toronto Methodist conference, opening to-day, is whether or not a woman is eligible to be a conference representative. Toronto West district appointed Miss Mary Newton its representative and opposition to her admission will probably come up at roll call.

"I 'fraid dis year war gwine las' longer dan dey alm fer it ter last'," said the old colored citizen; "en times 'll git ha'd en ha'der. Wages is done got so low now dat when you lets a dollar go it goes so fur that you don't have the pleasure er hearin' it drap!"—Atlanta Constitution.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co.

OVER CHILKOOT PASS TO LAKE BENNETT

The company are now making contracts for the transportation of freight in bond from Dyea to Lake Lindermann. Contracts made here have precedence over all contracts made in Alaska. Those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities and avoid delays and the trouble incidental to Customs business should contract at once.

For rates and particulars apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., AGENTS, 64 Government Street

C. P. Navigation Co. Ld.

TIME TABLE NO. 33

Takes effect February 10th, 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No.1 train

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No.7 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on first of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING Manager

G. A. CARLETON General Agent Victoria

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY AND Soo Pacific.

Running Through Trains TO Toronto Boston St. Paul Montreal New York

TICKETS SOLD AT LOWEST RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

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The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy. Purest and Best

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FOR Dawson City DIRECT

C.P.N.CO. WILL DESPATCH THEIR

SS. DANUBE

—FOR—

ST. MICHAEL'S

—ON OR ABOUT—

JUNE 10.

To connect at St. Michael's with their fine new river steamer "YUKONER," for

DAWSON CITY DIRECT.

For rates of freight and fares, apply at Company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

VIA MONTREAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allan Line Laurentian | June 21 |
| Allan Line Parisian | June 18 |
| Dominion Line Yorkshire | June 11 |
| Dominion Line Dominion | June 18 |
| Beaver Line Lake Ontario | June 8 |
| Beaver Line Lake Winnipeg | June 15 |

VIA NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cunard Line Etruria | June 11 |
| Cunard Line Campania | June 18 |
| Red Star Line Southwark | June 8 |
| Red Star Line Noordland | June 15 |
| White Star Line Britannic | June 8 |
| White Star Line Majestic | June 15 |
| North German Lloyd Line Saale | June 11 |
| North German Line Lahn | June 14 |
| French Line La Touraine | June 11 |
| French Line La Gascogne | June 18 |

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The Company's Elegant Steamer

"City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY and DYEA on or about

June 14th, 26th, July 8th, And every 12 days

Thereafter. For freight and passage and all information write or call on

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"Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.'s

Steamer North Pacific

Leaving C. P. N. Co.'s dock daily except Sunday.

| South bound. | | North Bound. |
|---|---|---|
| 8.00 p.m. | leave..Victoria....arrive | 3.30p.m. |
| 11.30 p.m. | leave..Pt. Townsend..lv | 12 noon |
| 2.45 a.m. | arrive..Seattle....leave | 8 a.m. |

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NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

*The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.*

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:00 a.m. | Spokane | 7:00 p.m. |
| 10:[illegible] a.m. | Rossland | 3:25 p.m. |
| 9:0[illegible] a.m. | Nelson | 5:20 p.m. |

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the STEAMER



City of Nanaimo W. D. Owen, Master.

will sail as follows, calling at way ports freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE, Dawson City, Yukon.

a 29

References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Dawson.

TO KLONDIKE

The fast ocean-going steel steamship "AMUR"

Is intended to leave Victoria on

Monday, June 13th

Calling at Vancouver, for

Wrangel and Skagway

Connecting at Wrangel with this Co's River Steamers for Glenora; thence to Teslin Lake By our own

Pack Trains

Pass customs before starting and save everyway.

Apply to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Agents, Vancouver, or to Victoria Office of the

K. M. T. & T. Co., Limited

G. A. STRICKLAND, Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

City Ticket Office

75

Government Stre

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.

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Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships City of Puebla, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m., June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2 and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., at 10 a.m. May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31. June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. July 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The company's elegant steamships Queen Cottage City and Alki leave Victoria, B.C., p. m., June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Aug. 3 and every fifth day thereafter.

For furth er information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

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Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—88. Comox sail from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Seechelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdez Island, Shoal Bay, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm Churlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlan capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

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Telephone 94. P.O. Box 77[illegible] [illegible]

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and intermediate points.

Reasonable rates on BULLION, SPECIE MERCHANDISE, Etc

E. E. Blackwood, Agent.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S.S. ZEALANDIA sailing of June 1st, for Honolulu cancelled

S. S. MOANA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, June 15 at 2 p.m.

Line to Coo gardie, Australia, and Canetown, S. Africa.

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ST. MICHAEL'S

The Magnificent British Steamship

"MANAUENSE"

1,672 tons register, will be despatched for St. Michael's on or about 5th June next. For freight space and passage apply to

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Teslin Lake and Dawson City.

And all intermediate points on the Hootalinqua, Lewes, Yukon Rivers.

The well known Durand Pack Train connects with the Company's Steamers at Glenora for Teslin.....

The Company's saw mill is in full operation on Teslin Lake:—Boats and lumber for sale.....

For rates of freight and passage apply to

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Canadian Development Company, Ltd. 32 FORT STREET.

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KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

VIA

WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY

The Canadian Pacific R'y Co's Steamers

TARTAR - - JUNE 9
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connecting at WRANGEL with the Company's drive steamers for GLENORA.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

This Company's ocean steamers are far superior to any on the route, being the faster and having excellent accommodation for 150 first-class and 200 second-class passengers. For passenger and freight reservations, rates, etc. apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent. Cor. Fort and Gov'm't Sts, Victoria B.C.

NOTICE

Residents of Victoria having books for binding will find it to their advantage to call at or write to "The Colonist," Binding done at Eastern prices. Work guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

TO DAWSON CITY

—IN—

TWELVE DAYS.

Passengers intending taking the first of the company's steamer for Dawson will have to leave Victoria before Saturday, June 4.

The Company's Str. "ORA"

Leaves Bennett on or about

JUNE 8

FOR DAWSON CITY.

Steamers NORA and FLORA

Leave Bennett on the

11th and 14th JUNE.

Tickets can be had at the Office of the BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.

ROOMS 1, 3 and 5, Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C

# The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

TERMS:

DAILY by mail, $10 per year or portion thereof.

Daily delivered to any part of the city, 20 cents per week.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $1.50 per year or portion thereof to any part of the United States or Canada. Postage extra to European and other foreign countries.

ADVERTISING rates on application.


## HON G. B. MARTIN.

Hon. G. B. Martin, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, left the city last night on a visit to his constituents and will probably be away from the capital until after the election. Mr. Martin has represented Kamloops since the death of Preston Bennett, which occurred in 1882. He was elected to fill the vacancy which thus occurred, and was re-elected in the general election of 1886, also in the general election of 1890 and the general election of 1894. He became chief commissioner on March 4, 1895, and has held the office continuously since, discharging its duties with great fidelity to the very responsible trust reposed in him. The department over which he presides is the great spending branch of the administration, and the amount of money which has been disbursed under his supervision must be reckoned by millions. His powers are wide and his patronage extends to all parts of the province and brings him in contact with all classes of men; yet it may be said with the utmost positiveness that not one dollar of money has been employed for other than legitimate purposes, and that in the awarding of contracts and the settlement of claims, business principles, and business principles only, have prevailed.

During his term of office the parliament buildings were constructed and numerous other public institutions erected in various parts of the province. In every case the work was so well managed that there has been only a perfunctory criticism of it on the floors of the house. During the last three or four years the opposition press has been filled with charges of corruption—vague and general charges. It has not been said in any case that any particular minister is corrupt, nor has it been stated in any instance that any specific act has been corrupt. The opposition press has confined itself to a sweeping general assertion that the administration has been corrupt. It is fair to say, however, that no member of the opposition ever rose in his place in the house and made such an assertion, even in the vaguest and most general terms. Now, it seems self-evident that if the administration is corrupt the corruption would be found in the department of lands and works, where the only opportunities exist for anything of the sort being practised, but it is a noteworthy thing, and something that ought to be remembered by the people of British Columbia, that in no single instance has the most reckless or reckless critic of the government been able to find a solitary instance out of the many thousands dealt with by this department while under the supervision of the Hon. G. B. Martin, concerning the honesty and good faith of which the faintest shadow of suspicion has been aroused. It may be said that to make such a claim as this is only to take credit for common honesty. But in view of the scores of scandals brought to the surface in the other provinces and in the Dominion, it is a remarkable thing that, eager as the opposition has been for grounds of attack in this province, they have been able to discover nothing vulnerable in regard to this department. In speaking of the scandals in the other provinces and the Dominion, we do not wish to be understood as claiming that they all have a basis in fact. Possibly in the majority of cases they are due rather to a lack of business methods or the not altogether unnatural effect of political influence, but we have nothing ever of this kind to defend in the case of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

As a representative of his district, Mr. Martin has an admirable record. He knows the needs of his constituents, and has managed to secure for them all that reasonable men could ask of the provincial exchequer, regard being had for the necessary requirements of other localities. In returning their trust into the hands of his constituents and asking for re-election, Mr. Martin has reason to feel confident of a favorable response. The opposition to him has been extremely bitter and of a grossly personal kind. Few men in public life are as considerate of the feelings of others as is Mr. Martin, yet few men have been more grossly and basely maligned than he. Especially has this been true during the past month or six weeks in regard to a statement made by him on the floors of the house highly creditable to his principles as a British Columbian, which has been maliciously perverted to his disadvantage. The effort to defeat him in the north riding of Yale is based upon this gross and contemptible falsehood as to his preference for Chinese labor. We are quite satisfied that when he meets his slanderers face to face, and before the voters, he will put them to confusion, and that the men who have stood by him in the past will stand by him in the future, so that he will be returned to the legislature with a substantial majority.

## THE ELECTIONS OF 1894.

Owing to the alterations in the boundaries of the several constituencies, the figures for the elections of 1894 are not as valuable as they might otherwise be, yet they may afford some indication of the temper of the people at that time. There were 23,574 voters in the province at the last general election. Of these, 8,825 voted for the government candidates and 7,907 for the opposition, leaving 6,847 votes that were not polled. Of the unpolled votes 1,285 were in Victoria and 960 in Vancouver, and in Cowichan-Alberni and Esquimalt, with 967 votes between them there was no opposition.

We give the returns by constituencies. In Cariboo, there were three government candidates—W. A. Adams, S. A. Rogers and H. Wall; and two opposition candidates—R. McLeese and Major General Kinchant. Their votes respectively were 147, 167, 138, 142 and 95. In Cassiar, two government candidates ran. John Irving was elected with 102 votes; his opponent, William Dalby, receiving 45. In Chilliwack T. E. Kitchen was elected with 325 against his opponent's 303. In Cowichan-Alberni, Hon. Theodore Davie was elected by acclamation. In Comox, Joseph Hunter, government, received 239 votes against Mr. Stahlschmidt, who received 129. In the Delta, James Forster received 545; James Punch, 317. In Dewdney, C. B. Sword had 327 against 224 polled by D. J. Lefebvre. In Esquimalt, Messrs. Higgins and Pooley were elected by acclamation. In East Kootenay, Col. Baker received 250 votes and N. C. Schou, opposition, 166. In North Kootenay, J. M. Kellie, then a government candidate, received 217 and William Brown, oppositionist, 125. In South Kootenay, J. F. Hume, opposition, 401, against G. Buchanan, the government candidate, who received 258. J. D. Prentice, in East Lillooet, received 83 votes against 82 received by D. O. Stoddart. In West Lillooet, A. W. Smith, government, had 61 votes against 36 for Mr. Keithley, oppositionist. In Nanaimo city, D. J. McGregor had 431 against Thomas Keith's 411. In North Nanaimo, John Bryden, government, had 411 and R. Smith, opposition, 139. In South Nanaimo, W. W. Walkem, government, had 146 and T. Boyce, opposition, 120. In New Westminster, J. B. Kennedy had 594 and E. S. Curtis 574. In Richmond, T. Kidd, opposition, had 368 and C. S. Douglas, government, 290. The leading government candidate in Vancouver was R. J. Tatlow, who received 979 votes. The leading opposition candidate was A. Williams, who received 1,911. In Victoria, R. P. Rithet, for the government, led the poll with 2,546 and G. L. Milne, for the opposition, with 828. In Victoria North, J. P. Booth, government, had 136 votes against Capt. Robertson's 103. In South Victoria, there were two government candidates; D. M. Eberts, who received 274 and John Carey, who received 100. In East Yale, D. Graham, opposition, had 417 votes against Hon. F. G. Vernon's 404. In North Yale, Hon. G. B. Martin had 312 against the opposition candidate, H. McCutcheon's 277. In West Yale, C. A. Semlin, opposition, had 198 votes against James Wardell's 122.

The change of population and of the boundaries of districts on the mainland render calculations based upon the foregoing returns of no very great value at the present election, excepting in the Fraser River Valley constituencies, in Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo, but the figures will be of general interest at this particular time.

## THE PROVINCE AND THE DOMINION.

The position taken by the Colonist as to the necessity for placing the claims of British Columbia for fair play from the Dominion above all considerations in connection with politics meets with very hearty approval. The sentiment is growing that the province has been badly dealt with, and that in order to obtain justice all minor differences must be laid aside, in order that a strong and united effort may be put forth to secure at least a reasonable measure of justice. It is impossible for the most optimistic individual to regard the present attitude of the Dominion toward this province with feelings of approval. We would find it difficult to say who are the more strenuous in complaining of the neglect with which our just claims have been treated, the Liberals or the Conservatives. Both parties seem equally incensed and we hear on all sides expression of surprise that the province has been so long-suffering.

The question frequently asked is, "What shall we do?" Those who ask it point out that our representation in parliament is small, that even if our members should vote as one man on all public questions they would not hold the balance of power or anything like it. The force of this must be admitted, but it makes the necessity for united action more apparent. What we cannot get by the mere inertia of our voting power we may secure by the energy of the assault. We must wake the Dominion up to a realization of the injustice that is being done us as a province, and this we can only do by sinking all other differences and presenting an unbroken front when we make a demand for justice at Ottawa. It is true that at the present time the Federal ministry has a large majority—so large that if the Liberal contingent from this province should decide to go into opposition, the government could laugh at them, if nothing more were taken into account than the number of votes cast by them on a division. But there is more in politics than mere voting power, and the strength of our claim upon the Dominion for better treatment in no sense depends upon the number of representatives which the province has at Ottawa, but upon the inherent merits of the claim itself. If this is properly made out and placed before the government and the people of Canada, it will become an active factor in Canadian politics, and there will be plenty of people to espouse our cause, when once they see how closely identified it is with the best interests of the whole Dominion.

In order to secure the strongest possible presentation of our case it is necessary that the hands of Hon. Mr. Turner should be strengthened as much as possible. He appeals to the people not only upon the past record of his government and its known policy for progress and development, but upon his determination as premier, if re-invested with power by the voters, to urge upon the Federal ministry with all the force possible the rights of the province to receive better treatment.

It is right that the premier of a province in appealing to the electors for a re-endorsement should state the general lines of his policy. This Mr. Turner has already indicated in a general way, and more formal expression of them will be made later, but it may be as well to say that he stands pledged not only to handle the revenues of the province in a manner calculated to promote its best interests, but to insist upon some better understanding with the Dominion on subjects where the jurisdiction of the two governments seem to overlap, and also upon the duty of the Dominion to make some return to the province for the vast sum of money paid in taxation to the federal treasury. The latter is as much a part of Mr. Turner's policy as any other factor in the case. He invites the voters to strengthen his hands because he proposes to do this thing among others. He does not ask them to do this because they are favorable to the Dominion government or because they are opposed to it. He appeals to them as British Columbians, as men who understand the necessities of the province and are anxious to see everything that is possible done to meet them. Having made this appeal the voters will see how grave a responsibility rests upon them. It is for them to say whether or not the government of the province shall be backed up by the popular voice in making its demand for justice. This factor having been introduced, and properly introduced, into the political field, it cannot be shirked. If the voters shall say to the Hon. Mr. Turner that they have no longer any confidence in his administration, their verdict will be taken at Ottawa to mean that they are not in sympathy with his demand for justice; and if as the result of the election a new government should be formed with a new leader and the claims of British Columbia should then be presented to the Dominion government, the natural answer would be that when the people were asked to pronounce upon this particular question they returned an unfavorable answer, showing that they took no stock in the claim that this province is not receiving fair treatment. The electors of British Columbia will shortly have an opportunity to say by their votes whether or not they believe themselves to be entitled to better treatment from the Dominion, and they should take the opportunity of so declaring in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. Do the people of Cassiar believe that the interests of that part of the country require the adoption by the Dominion of a liberal policy of development? Then they should return to the legislature two representatives who will sustain the government in urging the claims of the province for simple justice. Do the people of Cariboo feel that something should be done to open the great resources within their district? Then they will strengthen the hands of Hon. Mr. Turner in the demand which he will make for fair play. Are Kootenay, Yale and Lillooet looking for further development projects to make their great resources more available than they now are, and give their prosperity a stimulus even greater than it now enjoys? If so, let them ask themselves if it is not in their interest that the Dominion shall be made to understand that British Columbia has determined to fight for its rights by all constitutional means. The coast constituencies, including the Fraser River valley and Vancouver Island, surely realize how all-important it is to them that some little of the generosity, which the Dominion government extends towards the Eastern provinces, should take the shape of common justice and find its way westward. As to their sentiments upon this point, there is no doubt; nor is there any doubt that the way to give force and expression to those sentiments is to return the Hon. Mr. Turner upon his platform of progress, development and fair play for British Columbia.

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A complaint has been made to the Colonist in regard to the mail service to Colwood, Metchosin and Rocky Point. Two mails a week are sent down, but owing to the days on which they are dispatched from Victoria, the people get their papers only after they are two or three days old. The Semi-Weekly Colonist is two days old when it reaches its subscribers and one issue of the Semi-Weekly Times even more belated. If the mail carrier came up from Rock Point on Monday and went back on Tuesday, instead of coming up on Tuesday and going back on Wednesday, as at present, and if instead of making a trip both up and down on Saturday, he made it on Friday, the subscribers to both the Victoria semi-weekly papers would be much better served than they are now. The attention of the postoffice inspector is directed to this matter.

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The San Francisco Argonaut is a conspicuous exception to the papers in the United States in respect to its attitude on the war. It declared itself opposed to it at the outset and maintains that it never should have been begun; but it insists that it is the duty of the country to keep what it wins and bury the Monroe doctrine in oblivion. Wherein the Argonaut shows sound patriotism.


# Canadian Yukon Gold Fields

The BANK of BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862

Arrangements have now been completed through the Canadian Bank of Commerce enabling this Bank to issue Letters of Credit, Drafts, Etc.,

Direct on DAWSON CITY,

(KLONDIKE.)

The Centre of the Yukon Gold Bearing District.

FOR ST. MICHAEL'S AND YUKON RIVER

BRITISH AMERICAN LINE

S.S. GARONNE, (4,000 Tons)

Capacity, 800 passengers, 4,000 tons Freight Will leave Victoria

JUNE 10th, JULY 10th, AUGUST 10th,

Connecting with

River Steamers, Robt Kerr, City of Chicago, Paul Walters, Lulu, Stewart and Mascott. For full particulars apply to

Dodwell Carlill & Co., 64 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Or to E. W. McGinnis, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

Frank Waterhouse, Burke B'ding, Seattle, Wash.

THE .... BEST ....

Without exception is manufactured by THE OKANAGAN FLOUR MILLS CO., OF ARMSTRONG, B.C.

A Home Institution. If you want satisfaction use

O.K. BRANDS OF FLOUR

Hungarian—xxxx—Strong Bakers Graham—Whole Wheat—Best Pastry, Etc.

.. FAMILY .. FLOUR

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

500 Celebrated

PETERBOROUGH CANOES

Just Arrived.

OGILVIE'S MODELS. Reasonable Prices.

Weight 90 lbs. CARRY ONE TON.

POINTS OF MERIT:

Lightness. Large carrying capacity. Durability and strength.

Cumbersome green lumber boats are expensive, heavy, and can only be used going down stream, being worthless for prospecting purposes up shallow creeks, owing to swift currents.

Avoid blockade at Lakes Linderman and Bennett. Scarcity of boat lumber will make it impossible to supply one fourth the demand. Correspondence solicited.

THE NORTH-WEST TRADING CO., OF CANADA.

FRANK WEIR & CO., Gen. Agents, Vancouver, B. C.

Ogilvie's waterproof canvas canoe covers. P. O. Box 419.

Seagram's Whisky and "Thistle Blend"

SOLE AGENTS

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld


It is claimed that the existence of a second satellite to the earth has been demonstrated and its size and motion have been calculated with sufficient accuracy to enable its next apearance to be fixed. Sometimes it appears, it is said, as a crescent of light, sometimes as a brightly luminous point; but usually as a round black body moving across the face of the sun. It is said to have been seen on February 4 last by observers in Norway, and that it is due to cross the sun again on July 30. This moon, which is several times smaller than the one with which we are all acquainted, is said to be 640,000 miles away and to revolve around the earth in 117 days. All astronomers have not yet given their assent to the claims of the discoverer of this new satellite.

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The Vancouver World says that at the joint public meeting held in New Westminster, Mr. Henderson produced by far the more favorable impression, Mr. J. C. Brown getting a respectful but by no means flattering reception. Mr. Henderson seems to be a sure winner.

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The Rossland Miner speaks in the highest terms of Mr. John L. Retallick, who is expected to be nominated by the friends of the government in Slocan riding. Mr. Retallick seems to be well thought of in all parts of Kootenay, and he has resided in that district long enough to be well known.

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The Times admits that Messrs. Templeman and Bostock could have arranged to remain at Ottawa, if they had wished, to attend to their parliamentary duties, instead of coming home to defend the libel suits. This being the case, the public will naturally wish to know why they did not so arrange. They would have been in ample time to have been present at the trial of the cases against them, had indictments been found, if they had delayed their coming until parliament is prorogued.

The Rossland Times thinks that the turning down of Messrs. Semlin, Cotton and Sword and the elevation of Joseph Martin to the leadership of the opposition is rather hard on the first named gentleman. The Times is an opposition paper. We note that it follows the Colonist in classifying Mr. Sword as a Conservative. Mr. Sword says he is a Liberal, and he ought to know.

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Do not forget the convention to-night in Institute hall. The names mentioned in connection with the nominations are Hon. J. H. Turner, H. D. Helmcken, Richard Hall, Gordon Hunter and A. E. McPhillips. Persistent rumors of a dark horse are in circulation, but he is so dark that no one knows from what direction he is coming.

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Clergyman—Augustus, wilt thou take this woman—

Bride (late of Remnant & Co.'s Ribbon Department)—Lady!—Punch.

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Hostess (to friend, who has been brought in to take pot-luck)—I'm afraid, Mr. Simpson, we've only got a very poor dinner to offer you.

Mr. Simpson—My dear Mrs. Jones, I beg you not to apologize! I assure you I think it quite desirable to underfeed occasionally! —Punch.

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One boy met another who had a suspicious redness about the eyes and a droop at the corners of the mouth.

"Say," said the first boy, "I heard your father was on a ship once."

The other quenched a sob and nodded.

"Was it a whaler?"

"Yes, it was. And you bet he learnt the business good, too."—Detroit Free Press.

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"Won't they let you stop at our boarding house any more?" asked the Circassian.

"No," answered the living skeleton. "It isn't my fault, either. The last time I was there one of the boarders told the landlady I looked like he felt after one of her breakfasts."—Detroit Free Press.

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Sarcastic Inquirer—What good will it do you to take your bicycle with you to Cuba?

Prospective Soldier—If I become homesick, sir, I can puncture one of my tires and breathe my native air again.—Chicago Tribune.

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Farmer Dunk—What do ye think of Neighbor Pettibanker?

Farmer Hornbeak—Wa-al, he hides his light under a bushel when in my opinion a tea cup would be plenty big enough.—Judge.


SPENCER'S ARCADE

GREAT Basket Sale

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

TO CLEAR OUT our Large Stock of Baskets in the two days mentioned we have sorted them into Three Lots — 10, 25 and 50 cents each, and at these prices there won't be many left by Saturday night.

A Few Expensive CLOTHES BASKETS and FLOWER BASKETS Will Be Marked at HALF-PRICE.

Baskets will be sold from the Windows.

Carpet Department.

We have just received from the makers in England a large lot of LINOLEUM, and we are making a Special Line of this lot.

The Best Grade we are selling at $1.25 square yard.

The next grade at 90 cents square yard. Our former price for this line was $1.25.

The Third Grade we are selling at 65 cents square yard, the best value we have seen for the money.

50 Pieces of Oilcloth, all new patterns, at 30, 40 and 50 cents a yard.

The Goat Skin Rugs advertised last week at $1.45 are selling well.

Men's Furnishing Department.

By giving Good Values we are working up a Big Trade in this department.

A good line of Cotton Underwear, 25c each

Balbriggan Underwear at 50c.

Outing Shirts 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.

Boys' Galatia Blouses, 50c each.

White Duck Blouses, 85c and $1.00.

D. SPENCER

Proprietor

Bicycle Knickers $1.50, $2, $2.50

Bicycle Suits $4.50, $5, $6.50

Bicycle Hose 50c., 75c., $1

B. WILLIAMS & CO., CLOTHIERS, HATTERS and OUTFITTERS 97 to 99 Johnson St., Victoria

PURE DRUGS, Skilled Attendants, LOW PRICES } Are three guarantees of satisfaction offered patrons of..... THE CENTRAL

—Note the address—

Hall & Co., Dispensing Chemists,

Cor. Yates and Douglas, Clearance block.

MINERS Going to the Yukon

—SHOULD TAKE—

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR

Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Will stand any climate.
Yields 20 per cent. more bread than the best American brands.
Is put up expressly for Klondike by

...OGILVIE...

THE CHANGE OF A LIFE-TIME

Bargains such as we append to-day come like angel's visits—too few and far between to let slip by unheeded. Everything we enumerate are goods of fashion and all resplendent in the charms of youth. Some people can afford to let them go, but we hardly think many can.

Don't They Interest You?

22 doz. 75c. and 90c. Blouses at 50c.
25 doz. $1 and $1.25 Blouses at 75c.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT BIG DRIVE

THE WESTSIDE J. HUTCHESON & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT 6 PER CENT.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

75 Government St.

NOTICE.

Klondikers and others travelling in the north will find the Colonist on sale at the following places:—

Fort Wrangel..... ....Wrangel Drug Co.
" ..... .....F. M. Zimmerman
Skagway..... ..... ..... .....J. H. Hyde
Dyea..... ..... .....Eugene Stahl

## THE CITY.

Drink Blue Ribbon Coffee. *

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class Rates, $2 upwards. *

Sailor Hats, ladies' and children's, just arrived. All shapes and sizes. The Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

We have just received another large consignment of Ladies' and Children's Sailors. The Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

Fine sash curtain nettings, frilled or otherwise, in several widths, at Weiler Bros. *

Liberty art cretones, sateens, negus cloths, serges, etc., at Weiler Bros.; fringes to suit all colors. *

The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand. *

Crawford Chainless Bicycle has arrived and it's a dandy. Onions & Plimley, practical bicycle makers, Broad street, Victoria. *

A carload of assorted furniture has just been unpacked by Weiler Bros., and no doubt you will find something that you have been waiting for. *

Egg Dividers—separating the white from the yoke. Up-to-date housekeepers cannot afford to divide in the old risky way any more. Call and inspect at E. J. Saunders & Co. *

New photos. of Skagway, The Trail, The Summit, Sheep Camp, etc., etc., also May 24th Celebration and Review at Beacon Hill. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

Removed.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13. *

Remember the auction sale at 2 p.m. to-day of household furniture, piano, etc., at 14 Stanley avenue. *

W. G. Stevenson left yesterday morning for the Denver race meet to witness the debut in the Eastern circuit of his pacing mare Fanny Putnam.

The funeral of Mrs. D. W. Kinnaird took place from the family residence, Caledonia avenue, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated and a large number of friends of the deceased were in attendance. Messrs. A. Hay, J. G. Brown, R. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, G. W. McCandless and Jas. McIntosh acted as pallbearers.

The regular gospel temperance meeting to be held next Sunday at 8:30 o'clock in Temperance hall, Pandora avenue, promises to be most interesting. The speaker will be Rev. W. H. Barraclough of Centennial Methodist church, and the special singing will include a quartette under the direction of Mr. G. F. Watson, and a solo by Mr. Firth.

The funeral of the late John Stephen Reynard, whose death occurred at the Jubilee Hospital a few days ago, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Frederick street, and St. Barnabas church, where the Rev. Mr. Haslam conducted services. The pallbearers were: Messrs. E. W. Bradley, Dr. R. L. Fraser, E. H. Hiscocks and Dr. Thompson.

A convention will be held at Institute hall this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of selecting four candidates to contest Victoria city electoral district, in the interests of the present administration. In case more than four candidates are nominated at the convention, then a ballot shall be taken and the four nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees of the convention. Each voter shall place the names of four of the nominees on the ballot paper, otherwise the ballot shall be considered spoiled and not be counted. Membership tickets can be obtained from any member of the executive committee or from the secretary of the organization at the rooms, corner of Fort and Broad street. All supporters of the Turner administration are invited to secure tickets and attend the convention.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags,, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St. *

# COAL FOR ESQUIMALT.

An Enormous Quantity Coming From Cardiff for the Use of the Navy.

Shipping Business for May Reviewed—Steamer Brixham Sails for St. Michael's.

Although not confirmed at the navy yard, several reports have of late been going the rounds to the effect that the British admiralty were about to send to Esquimalt an enormous quantity of Cardiff coal in pursuance of the policy of better fortifying that station in case of an emergency. One rumor has it that 100,000 tons of coal are to be shipped, employing a fleet of sixty or seventy ships, while another report places the amount at only 50,000 tons. There are five vessels already under way to Esquimalt with coal, and if the reports are true the shipping registers do not bear testimony of it in the way of quoting any late charters for the purpose. The Maritime Register of New York reports two of the fleet under way as having met with accident. It states that the British ship Fiery Cross put into Montevideo on May 24 for repairs, having been damaged in a severe gale. The next day the British bark Banffshire followed her into port having sustained sundry losses and damages in the same gale. The British ship Glenalvin, which is now about due; the British ship Blythswood and the British ship Artic Stream, are the other vessels of the fleet.

SHIPPING EASY.

R. P. Rithet & Co. in their monthly shipping report for May state: The activity noted in our last circular has not been maintained. Indeed practically nothing has been done in chartering from San Francisco, and any fixtures reported have been for the Columbia river and Puget Sound. Spot rates are high, but as low as 31s. 3d. has been done from Tacoma to Portland at charterers option, September-October loading. Lumber tonnage continues scarce. Thus for many destinations freights are more or less nominal, but the tendency of the market is towards greater ease, and in some instances quite substantial reductions have been made on the quotations previously current. Busines is also more limited in scope which accounts for the smaller list of charters.

THE ST. MICHAEL'S FLEET.

The first of the St. Michael's fleet to leave port sailed last evening, in the Boston & Alaska steamship Brixham. The steamer went out full of passengers and freight, nearly all the former being Americans. Capt. Pearse, of the Yukon contingent of police, was among the passengers. He is in charge of the Northwest Mounted Police supplies, which to the amount of 100 tons are being sent North on the steamer. While in port the Brixham underwent Canadian inspection and went away well fitted for the ocean voyage. She will call at Vancouver before proceeding North. The sailings of the other steamers for St. Michael's namely the Tordenskjold and Danube have been postponed until the beginning of next week. There has as yet been few passengers booked for either.

OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

The United States hydrographic office in a newly issued notice to mariners says: "Information has been receiver through the courtesy of the commander-in-chief of H. B. M. Naval Force on the Pacific station that soundings were taken March 3, 1898, of Chicarene point, by officers of H. M. S. Amphion. The tracing of the plan of soundings shows a spit extending about 150 yards southeastward from the southeastern extremity of Point Chicarene, with a least depth of 1¾ fathoms on it about 60 yards from shore, and 3 fathoms, rocky bottom, 130 S. 44 degrees E. true (SE. ⅜ E. mag) from the southeast extremity of Point Chicarene. About 35 yards farther in the same direction there is a depth of 9 fathoms.

TARTAR'S PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers on the steamer Tartar which sails for the North this evening will be Mr. Justice Walkem and other Supreme court officials, who debark at Wrangel and go by river steamer to Glenora, there to hold the first court of assize on the Stikine, when Henry Claus will be tried for the murder of his partners, Hendrickson and Burns. She also takes up a number of pleasure seekers, who go to Wrangel and Glenora, intending to return south by the next boat.

PORTLAND'S FULL LOAD.

The steamer Portland is still loading freight at the outer wharf for transportation to Dawson via St. Michael's for the Alaska Commercial Company. The company's freight from here will entirely fill the vessel, in fact she could not take it all, space for what she leaves having been engaged on the Tordenskjold. With the goods for the big trading companies and the Mounted Police, more freight will be shipped from Victoria this year for Dawson by the river route than from any other port. The Portland will get away to-day. Among her passengers will be fifty men who are going up to man the Alaska Commercial Company's river steamers.

SOUTHWARD BOUND.

The Walla Walla sailed last evening for San Francisco with a long list of passengers and a fair freight. The saloon passengers were as follows: Miss A. W. Flint, Miss Machillon, Miss A. L. Perkins, Mrs. K. Martin, Mrs. J. P. Hoga, Miss E. Roberts, Miss E. W. Roberts, E. Anderson, C. Vogel, C. De Barris, A. W. Fulton, W. D. Carnegie, F. Dickson, P. Thornton, W. G. Anthony, M. Peeper, J. H. Flansburg and Jas. Poel.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Willapa is booked to sail for the West Coast to-morrow and the Tees sails for Dyea, Skagway, Wrangel and way ports on Monday.

The steamer Yosemite having been found inadequate to handle the unusually large quantity of freight from Vancouver to this city, the Maude has been pressed into the service and she arrived yesterday morning with a full cargo.

The steamer Thistle returned last evening from Seattle, where she went with a load of Comox coal.

The Islander went over to Vancouver this morning in place of the Yosemite.

ENTERED.

Str. Yosemite from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston from Port Townsend.
Str. Brixham from Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific from Port Townsend.
Str. Walla Walla from Port Townsend.
Str. Sea Lion from Port Townsend.
Str. Arab from Port Angeles.
Str. Umatilla from San Francisco.
Schr. Amateur from Nitinat.

CLEARED.

Str. Yosemite for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston for Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific for Port Townsend.
Str. Sea Lion for Port Townsend.
Str. Arab for Port Townsend.
Str. Umatilla for Port Townsend.
Str. Walla Walla for San Francisco.
Str. Brixham for Vancouver.

The resignation of P. C. L. Harris as pastor of the Congregational church was with much regret accepted by his congregation at a meeting held a few evenings ago. His resignation goes into effect the end of July.

Gordon, who was on Tuesday committed for trial for stealing a horse from on Omineca Indian, came up for election yesterday before Mr. Justice Walkem but at the request of his counsel Mr. Oliver, he has further time given for consideration before making his choice of a speedy trial or of being tried by a jury.

In chambers yesterday Mr. Justice Walkem made an order allowing Mr. J. J. Shalleross $225 as remuneration as receiver in the case of Garesche v. Garesche.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Her Majesty's navy are to be congratulated on having secured the appointment of the Rev. J. P. Hicks at their chaplain, who entered upon his duties on Sunday last and preached morning and evening to good congregations. His appointment was in response to a strong appeal from the Wesleyans of the fleet to the conference. Mr. Hicks has been for the past three years paster of Victoria West church and Esquimalt and recognized by the Wesleyan authorities in England, and by the admiralty as the chaplain to the Wesleyans of the fleet. During that period he has by his genial manner and earnest work for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the men completely won their affection and the fact that they have undertaken to raise a considerable portion of his salary rather than lose his services is a strong evidence of this. Morning and evening service will be held in the Blue Ribbon hall every Sunday but it is hoped that at no distant period the necessary funds for a combined church and home for the men will be forthcoming, the need of which has for a long time been apparent to all.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS.

The splendid array of newspapers in the field supporting the present government is a convincing proof that the people are well satisfied with Mr. Turner's administration, and that they would much rather have its repetition than to place inexperienced and incompetent men at the head of governmental affairs. Not only are the papers supporting the government in the majority but they have always been considered the best and most reliable papers in the province. They have always been foremost in advocating the introduction and establishment of enterprises in British Columbia which would prove of the greatest concern and importance to her citizens. The industries of the country have been fostered and promoted through their efforts. They have been the means time and again of defeating unwise legislation by pointing out its weaknesses. Not a legislative act has ever become a law without first having been thoroughly examined and criticised by these newspapers, and as a result of their criticisms bills have been revised and the statutes are almost wholly free of imperfections. They have always made it their aim and purpose to work for the interest of the province, and that policy they are still pursuing when they advocate the re-election of the Turner government, confidently and sincerely believing that their retention in power is for the best of all concerned. The government members have shown ability, statesmanship, and that they have the interests of the country at heart. If the opposition members possess any of these qualities they as yet have failed to show it. Even if they were fully as competent as the government members, it would simply mean an undoing of all that has been done by the present government. The opposition would be in duty bound to do this in order to be consistent, as they have done nothing but find fault with the government. It is to the interest of every resident of British Columbia, at the present time at least, to have representatives in the legislature at Victoria who will do and not undo; who have formulated plans to act upon in the interest of the people, and who understand how to put their plans into execution.—Slocan City News.

As little is known of the physical characteristics of Count Mouravieff, the Russian foreign minister, says the London Chronicle, some interest attaches to M. Boyer's half-length portrait of him now on view at the Hanover gallery. This reveals a personage almost identical with the typical stock broker as seen daily in Throgmorton street or Old Broad street. The silk hat has the ideal stock exchange tilt. So far from being foreign, Count Mouravieff might be William Smith of Broad street, E. C. The successful smile born of a mining coup lingers on his face, and the large ears help to destroy character or distinction.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is little renowned for anything save his huge collection of dressing gowns. He has a perfect mania for the kind of garment, and has paid as much as 100 guineas for an embroidered robe made up for him in Paris.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

O'KELL & MORRIS'

PRESERVES and MARMALADES

Are the Purest and Best

Travellers to Klondike will find it to their interest to call on

SAM REID,

THE

OUTFITTER

122 GOVERNMENT STREET, Before Purchasing

# THE OSBORNE LICENSE

Churches and Temperance Societies Send in Petitions for Its Cancellation.

License Commissioners Decide That the House Was Not a Disorderly One.

More than usual interest was taken in yesterday's proceedings of the board of license commissioners, on account of the opposition presented to the application for a transfer of the license for the Osborne House at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard street, from William Field to Michael Christian. The application was granted, but not until arguments for and against it had been stated.

Petitions against the application were received from the pastors and officers of the First Presbyterian, Metropolitan Methodist and Congregational churches, which are in the vicinity of the house, and Perserverance Lodge, I.O.G.T., the owners of Temperance hall. The petition asked for the refusal of the application and revocation of the license on the grounds that it was objectionable to have saloons in the vicinity of churches, being obnoxious to the members of the congregation and detrimental to the morals of the Sunday school pupils. Further they held that the house was a disorderly one, citing in proof the recent shooting affair which took place there, resulting in a man being sent to jail for seven years.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian church, was unable to be present, but Rev. J. C. Speer, Rev. P. C. L. Harris and Dr. Lewis Hall appeared in support of the petitions. Mr. Moresby appeared for the applicant and the owner of the property and immediately objected to these portions of the petition objecting to the saloon on account of its proximity to churches, that point he contended having been settled when the license was first granted.

The commissioners decided in favor of Mr. Moresby's contention, holding that only the manner in which the house had been conducted since the license was granted, would be considered.

Rev. J. C. Speer addressed the court at some length, holding that the saloon was obnoxious to Christian people, and that it was not a necessity, there being several saloons in the vicinity. Under the former proprietor the house was run as orderly as a saloon could be, but since the management had changed, this had not been the case. The evidence in the recent trial was sufficient to show that the house was a disorderly one, but in addition he could testify to having heard unusual noises there at night and to the fact that disreputable looking men hung around the place. He was no longer able to send his daughter to the mail box, which is just at the saloon corner.

Dr. Lewis Hall endorsed what Rev. Mr. Speer had said and added that the saloon was a hinderance to the work of the juvenile branches of the I.O.G.T. and tended to depreciate the value of the Temperance hall property.

Rev. P. C. L. Harris followed Dr. Hall in support of the petition.

Mr. Moresby contended that the petitioners had not proved their case, having just made a statement of their side, in support of which they had not produced witnesses. As to the shooting there was nothing to connect Barratta, who did it, with the proprietor of the saloon, in fact the proprietor had done his best to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Chief Sheppard said the proprietor could not be held responsible for the shooting, and further testified that there had been no complaints about the house and that it was closed on Sundays, the law being strictly enforced in the latter respect.

After short consideration the Mayor announced that while the commissioners sympathized with the petitioners, recognizing that it was not desirable to have saloons in the vicinity of the churches, they could not close their eyes to the fact that the license had been granted three years ago, and that the owner of the building had been put to considerable expense in fitting up the hotel. The evidence produced was not sufficient to satisfy them that the house was a disorderly one and besides it would not be fair to cancel a license for the first offence. If any just complaints were made the court would deal with the license as the law directs.

A number of other applications for transfers were granted.

# CONVENTION

A Convention will be held at

INSTITUTE HALL,

View Street

—on—

Thursday Eve., June 9, 1898

at 8 O'clock

For the purpose of selecting four candidates to contest Victoria City Electoral District in the interests of the present administration.

Admission shall be by membership ticket ONLY, which can be obtained from any member of the executive committee or from the Secretary at the rooms of the Organization, corner of Fort and Broad streets.

All supporters of the Turner Administration are invited to call at the above address and receive admission tickets for the convention.

A. J. McLELLAN, President.
GEO. A. MORPHY, Secretary.

2 Quarts CHICKEN SOUP, 20 cts

That's how much chicken soup you can make from one can of our Concentrated Chicken Soup Extract. It's easily prepared by simply adding one half water and boiling, and the doctors say it is so healthful. Better order a can—20 cents.

D. R. Pottinger,

THE IDEAL, 96 YATES ST.

ALPACA COATS

That smack of summer coolness, that will keep their appearance and suggest custom tailoring. We can fit you, please you, and save you money.

JUST THIS HINT OF ONE OF THE LOT

Alpace Coats in two colors, black and gray, all seams linen sewn and strapped on the inside, three pockets,

THE PRICE, $1.25

Never previously sold for so little, and Straw Hats, Summer Underwear, Light Socks, Neglige Top Shirts, in fact everything for hot weather wear.

CAMERON

WHO SAYS

Crescent Bicycles

Are Not Popular?

"Copy of Telegram.
Chicago, May 27th, 1898.
M. W. WAITT & CO.,
Victoria, B. C.
Our actual Sales of Crescent Bicycles to this morning passed the total sales for year of 1897. Crescent popularity proven. Public demand our best recommendation.
WESTERN WHEEL WORKS."

Over 87,000 Crescents sold so far this season. Ride a Crescent and you have lots of company.

M. W. WAITT & CO., Local Agents.



FOR 1st JULY

CYCLING
CRICKETING
BOATING

SUITS from $7.50

Latest Designs and Material...

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For CORRECT GLASSES — 37 — COME TO + US. +

FORT ST.

Open May 1st till Nov. 1st

..HOTEL REEVE..

Sproat Lake, Alberni

British Columbia's favorite summer resort. Hunting, fishing, bathing, lovely scenery; croquet lawn, etc. Terms, $1.50, $1.75 per day, including use of canoes. Steam launch for hire.

C. M. REEVE

MONEY TO LOAN

First Mortgage..... Improved Real Estate

Swinerton & Oddy, P.O. Box 631 Tel. 491

106 Gov't St.

JUST RECEIVED

Seven cases new Sterling Silver Goods English Hall marked, among which are new designs in

TABLE MIRRORS and PHOTO FRAMES

In Imperial, Cabinet, Carte de Visite and Midget sizes.

C. E. REDFERN, 43 Gov'm't St.

CREIGHTON & CO.

Have Removed to No. 18 Broad Street. Opposite Driard Hotel

Where they are now showing all the latest shades and patterns in spring and summer woollens. All in want of a summer suit or nobby trousers ought to call and inspect our goods before ordering elsewhere, as we carry the largest stock to choose from at

LOW PRICES

DIRECT FROM THE ORIENT

A Superior Line of Japanese Rugs, in Persian, Turkish and Indian Styles

All these rugs have the rich colorings, characteristic of "Oriental Fabrics"

Size in Feet

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6x9 | 10-6x12 | 9x9 |
| 9x10-6 | 10x14 | 9x11-6 |
| 9x12 | 9x15 | 12x15 |

WEILER BROS., Importers of ORIENTAL RUGS AND MATTINGS

GEO. POWELL & CO.

Cheapside, 127 Gov. St.

Special For This Week

Lawn Mowers and Rubber Hose SPECIAL LOW PRICE

We are the sole agents for the Pacific Coast for

FOUR CROWN SCOTCH WHISKY

Ex-Benicia, Allonby and Agnes Oswald

— — ALSO — —

Corby's Rye Whiskey

In Bond and Duty Paid

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

# SCHOOL BOARD DOINGS.

## Valuable Reports Submitted by the Superintendent for the Board's Consideration.

### Trustees Think Well of Cooking Classes—Condition of the School.

Superintendent Eaton of the city schools furnished food for the principal discussion at the monthly meeting of the school board last evening. All members of the board were in attendance and there were also present in the interests of the Victoria Branch of the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Mr. Kitto. They asked permission of the board to establish bands of Mercy in connection with the schools, their aim being to organize classes to meet once a month after school hours. All pupils under the age of 18 would be eligible on condition that they had permits from their parents, and the object of the work would be to inculcate in the minds of the young love for the dumb brutes which are now abused by many. The board favorably considered the proposition and granted the request.

Lieut.-Governor McInnes wrote offering a silver medal to the pupil displaying the best penmanship in the public schools. On this subject the superintendent had a few suggestions to make. He thought the competition should be open to the first division, that the test should include speed and the writing of commercial forms, that the competition should be held in the High school on June 18, and that the examiners be chosen from outsiders. Trustee Marchant moved that a vote of thanks, incorporating the suggestions, be conveyed to Hon. Mr. McInnes, which motion was favorably entertained.

Relative to a request sent in by the principals of some of the schools asking that 400 chairs, a piano, etc., be secured for the day of the reading competition, Trustee Marchant suggested that a number of chairs be purchased as a matter of economy. The matter was referred to the supply committee.

E. Collis, janitor of the South Ward school, wrote requesting that his salary be increased. In dealing with the letter Trustee Marchant moved that the application, as also one from the janitor of the North Ward school, be referred to the finance committee to report at the next meeting of the board. The motion was carried.

Miss L. M. Sylvester made application for a position on the North Ward staff. The letter was tabled.

The finance committee recommended that accounts amounting to $297.85 for the month be paid.

Mrs. Grant of the supply committee reported in favor of securing lounges for the North Ward and South Park schools, these being the only schools requiring them. The report was approved of.

Next came an interesting report from the superintendent which was as follows:

TO INCREASE ACCOMMODATION.

"By resolution of the last meeting of the board I was requested to report upon the provision necessary to be made for the increased attendance.

"In the first place, I may be permitted to remind the board that during the current school year there have been 48 teachers employed in all the schools—exactly the same number as the previous year—notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate average attendance of pupils was about 100 greater this year than last. At the beginning of the year it seemed as though two additional teachers would be required to relieve the congestion in certain classes, but by means of a better distribution of pupils, a fair measure of relief was afforded without the expense of any addition to the staff. One class, however, remained in an overcrowded condition all the year, a condition that was brought about mainly by the inelastic system of grading that has hitherto prevailed in the city. Happily the recent action of the board rescinding the rule requiring all schools to be graded by the same arbitrary standards removes that excuse for allowing a class in any school to remain overcrowded when in adjacent classes above and below there is room for more. Two other classes have suffered, especially during the present term, from excessive numbers; these are the primary classes of the two central schools, respectively. The unsatisfactoriness of this condition has been intensified by the fact that in each of these classes one teacher is required to do the chart and primer work, which is divided between two or three teachers in all the other schools.

"In each of the four larger schools the average attendance per teacher, even under the most favorable conditions of grading, has, I think, about reached the limit, beyond which any material increase will call for additional teachers. Indeed, the two central schools have already passed that limit. If at the beginning of next term the number of new pupils in any of the four schools shall be found to exceed in any considerable degree the losses sustained by the upper classes additional teachers and additional accommodations will be required, but with one exception I would recommend that no new appointments be made until the new term opens, when the requirements of each school will no longer be a matter of speculation.

"In the North Ward school, however, there is a question of accommodation which should receive the attention of the board during the vacation whether an additional teacher shall prove necessary or not. The two class rooms occupied by Miss Blackwell and Miss Lucas were not originally intended to be used as such, and they are wholly unsuitable. There is scarcely space in each for desks for 36 pupils. To crowd as many as 50 children into one of these rooms is to create conditions that should not be tolerated. As a remedy for this, as well as to vacate one of the larger class rooms in anticipation of an addition to the staff, it has been suggested that the three primary classes be removed to the Hillside school building. In regard to that suggestion I may be permitted to say that, while there would be certain advantages in the isolation of the smaller children in so large a school from the older ones, I do not think the Hillside premises could be put into a condition suitable for permanent use as a school without the expenditure of some $400 or $500, a larger sum than, it seems to me, the board would be justified in expending upon such a property unless it were absolutely necessary to do so. Fortunately, however, I think no such necessity exists. The upper flat of the north ward school building, though not originally intended for class room purposes, might be converted into four excellent class rooms at a very little expense. Indeed, as you are aware, in the south end, a class room has been already curtained off and is now used by Mr. Soanly's class. I would suggest that during the vacation a partition be put up instead of the curtain and thus divide the south end into two permanent and excellent class rooms. In the other end another class room can be obtained off, thus making very satisfactory accommodation for the eleven classes of the school without using either of the two small rooms referred to. The cost of making these changes need not, I think, exceed $100. When a twelfth room is required it can be had by partitioning the north end as has been suggested for the south end. Looking still farther into the future, the erection of a wing at the rear of the building might be the best means of providing enlarged accommodations for this growing school.

"In the South Park school the average attendance per teacher is well up to the limit of toleration, even with the better distribution of the numbers, which, I trust, will result from the grading this month, so that if the total number of pupils is much increased next term another teacher here will be a necessity. There is no additional room available in this building, and the reopening of the Kingston street school will be the only resource of the board when that emergency arises. Some $75 will have to be expended in putting the premises in proper repair.

"The overcrowded condition of the two central schools makes it necessary in my opinion to appoint one additional teacher. But as there is no class room available on these premises the new class will have to be formed in the Spring Ridge building. This will require no special outlay for repairs or equipment except for desks. The latter would cost about $125. I think it would be well for the board if this recommendation is acted upon to give notice that all children up to and including those in the Second Reader who live nearer to the Spring Ridge school are expected to attend there rather than at the Central school. This, I am aware, can only be a partial and temporary relief. It is almost beyond question that, in a short time, probably within a year, the board will have to deal vigorously with the question of increased accommodation at the Central school. Indeed there is one room in the boys' school that ought not to be used any longer as a class room. I refer to that occupied by Mr. Stephenson's class. No proper ventilation seems possible and the glass partitions transmit the sound from the adjoining class rooms almost as well as they do the light, so that it is impossible for the teacher to work with reasonable comfort. The readiest way of getting additional accommodation for the public schools on these premises would be to appropriate the rooms now occupied by the high school. In that case there would be no escape from the necessity of providing new and suitable quarters for the high school.

"Meantime my recommendation is that the changes described be made in the North Ward school and that an additional teacher be appointed for the Spring Ridge school.

"Appended to this report is a tabulated presentation of the actual average attendance in each of the classes of all the schools for every month of the year—August to May included—together with the actual average per teacher for each of the last four months in the four larger schools. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK H. EATON,
City Superintendent.

Victoria, June 7, 1898.

Owing to the importance of this report Trustee Belyea asked that a special meeting be called for its consideration and in this the board concurred.

The introduction of cookery into the public schools next came in for considerable discussion. The superintendent's report on the subject, with a resolution passed at a previous meeting of the board, follows:

"Chas. Hayward, Esq., Chairman School Board, Victoria, B.C.

"Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of 31st May asking for an expression of my opinion as to the desirability and the feasibility of adding the subject of cooking to the curriculum of our public schools, permit me to say:

"First, as to the desirability—the question in another form is whether our school work should continue to be united mainly to memorizing of text-book matter, the most of which is forgotten—and perhaps just as well forgotten—very shortly after examinations are over; or whether we should adopt the modern and rational educational ideal which supplements mere book-learning with real and permanent acquisitions that touch directly the vitally practical issues of everyday life? In accordance with this higher ideal, manual traning for boys and domestic esconomy for gilrs are rapidly taking their rightful places alongside of history and grammar in city school systems all over this continent—a position they have long occupied in Great Britain and other European countries. And I may further hope that Victoria schools will be brought into the line of progress, in this respect, as speedily as possible.

"Then, as to the feasibility of the suggested innovation: There are, as far as I can see, only two difficulties in the way of immediately placing cooking on the list of subjects to be taught in the public schools of the city; first, the regulations of the council of public instruction do not authorize it; but the removal of this obstacle ought not, I thing, be very difficult. It is reasonable to suppose that the necessary permission could be readily obtained from the educational department. A more serious difficulty, however, is the expense. A moderate equipment would cost from $300 to $500, while thes alary of the special teacher together with the cost of materials and incidentals would amount to, probably, $1,000 a year. Usually, a small income is derived from the sale of lunches, etc., to teachers and children. Possibly, the cost of materials would be met in that way.

"Notwithstanding that cooking has become a regular subject of school study elsewhere, there are many, no doubt, who would look upon its introduction into the Victoria schools as a questionable experiment; and the board might fairly desire a reasonable assurance of support in public opinion before committing itself to so large an increase in the cost of maintaining the schools. Such a guarantee would be afforded the board if the ladies, to whose disinterested philanthropy the timely visit of Miss Livingstone to the city, is due, would undertake to secure contributions of utensils or money sufficient to equip the classroom. I am told that in almost every city of Canada where cooking classes have been established an initiative, at least to providing the plant had to be taken by public-spirited women before the respective school boards have had the courage to adopt the innovation, which, however, when once adopted has invariably become very popular.

"It is not unreasonable, either to suppose that the government of the province could be induced to grant, say $500, to encourage the establishment of a course of instruction which is so manifestly in the public interests and which, if efficiently conducted here, would revolutionize in an entirely practical direction the education of British Columbia girls. If the co-operaton of the philanthropy of the city and the government to the extent I have indicated were secured—and I have little doubt it could—I do not think the board need hesitate to expend the balance necessary to inaugurate the new department.

"In conclusion I venture to recommend that Miss Livingstone be invited to a conference with the board, in order that the members may inform themselves thoroughly upon a subject which I have been able in this letter to deal with only in a very general and imperfect manner.

"I enclose herewith copies of the reports of Montreal cooking schools which Miss Livingstone kindly loaned me. These exhibit amongst other information, a statement of expense and income.

"FRANK W. EATON,
"City Superintendent.

"P. S.—Assuming the financial difficulties removed, and the course established, the instruction might be given in accordance with some such general plan as this: It would perhaps be best to establish the department in connection with the Central school, if for no other reason than the practical one that here there would be a larger patronage of the lunch tables. A room for the purpose could be fitted up either in the old gymnasium, or else above the High school. A lesson to one class, limited to about 25 girls, takes half a day, and a teacher can conveniently have but one class a day; so that about 125 girls would receive the instruction during the year. It is customary, I am told, for the principal of each school to select the girls who are to take the instruction and the privilege becomes a reward of merit very eagerly sought after by them. Now there are about 200 girls in the first and second divisions of all the schools, and from these the necessary 125 could be selected to constitute the cooking classes. During the lesson period the girls not so selected and the boys of the mixed classes would go on with their regular work.—F.H.E."

The report of the superintendent called forth quite an oration from Trustee Marchant, who said possibly the solution of the Chinese question as regards domestic labor was to be found in it. He moved that the report be left over for the special meeting to consider.

Trustee Mrs. Jenkins in seconding the motion, said that the matter of furnishing a kitchen would be easily overcome. She was of the opinion that the suggestion go farther and include needle work. The motion of Trustee Marchant was then put and carried and the chairman announced that a meeting would be called sometime before the end of the month.

Trustee Hall moved that the superintendent be asked to report on the individual competence of all the teachers, but the matter was deferred.

Trustee Belyea moved, and his motion met with favor from the board, that the closing examinations of the schools be fixed for June 23 for the public school and June 24 for the High school.

The board then went into committee of the whole to make amendments to the clauses of the school regulations, governing the employment of pupil teachers. On rising and reporting progress the amendments were adopted as complete. Just before adjournment Trustee Belyea gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he would move that teachers' salaries be not reduced in cases of sickness.

### SOME NAVAL DEFINITIONS.

Fathom—A measure of six feet.

Turret—A tower for the protection of the gunners.

Crow's nest—A perch for the lookout at the masthead.

Armament—A term expressing collectively all the guns of a ship.

Jacob's ladder—A short ladder with wooden rungs and rope sides.

Capstan—A machine used on board ship for lifting heavy weights.

Bow chaser—A gun mounted in the bow to fire on retreating vessels.

Bulkhead—A partition separating compartments on the same deck.

Cable—A long, heavy chain used to retain a ship in place at anchor.

Binnacle—The compass box of a ship, with a light to show it at night.

Gangway—The aperture in a ship's side where persons enter and depart.

Displacement—The weight in tons of the volume of water displaced by a ship's hull.

Barbette—A fixed circular belt of armor for protecting the guns in a revolving turret.

Knot—A nautical mile of 2025 yards, equal to about one and one-eighth statute miles.

Monitor—A low, nearly flat bottomed armored vessel, with one or two turrets, each carrying two guns.

Bridge—A platform above the rail extending across the deck for the convenience of the ship's officers.

Conning tower—An armored tower where the wheel, engine, telegraphs, etc., are located, and from which the captain is supposed to direct his men during a battle.

### CUBA'S RAINY SEASON.

For Months it Pours for Many Hours a Day—Everybody Must Have the Fever.

(Baltimore Sun.)

The dread rainy season in Cuba, according to all reports, has opened this year with unwonted fury, and is already in possession of the island.

Capts. Osmun Latrobe and Stewart Janey, the two young Baltimoreans who returned from there last week, safely passed through two wet seasons, one rather mild and the other very severe.

Their experience with the rains, the fever and the insects is usually interesting, in view of the possibility that the Fifth Regiment will soon have to undergo the same hardships with the army of invasion.

Capt. Janney, in speaking of the wisdom of sending troops to Cuba at this period, described the wet season and its effect upon soldiers. He said:

"The rains begin in Cuba about the first of May. During the last of June and the first of July there is an extremely dry period, when everything is parched and the sun burns fiercely. Then from the latter part of July clear up sometimes to Christmas it is so wet you can almost swim.

"It rains every day for five or more hours, and just simply floods everything. When it rains in Cuba it doesn't monkey about it, but it comes down hard and straight in torrents that soak you to the skin if you happen to be out in it. It doesn't rain at night, but it gets so chilly that I have often wondered how it could be so cold without having frost.

"All night long the dew and rain drip off the trees so heavily that you can hardly tell the difference between it and a genuine shower. The roads get thick and almost impassable, with a red clay mud that hangs on like grim death, and you simply cannot find a dry spot anywhere.

"The fever, of course, everybody has. I have never met an American in Cuba who has not had it. Of course the people who stay in the towns have a good chance of escaping, but men who have to live the out-of-door life of soldiers, campaigning and marching, are certain to catch it.

"We met a fellow who had lived in Havana for ten years without having a touch of it, but as soon as he joined the Cubans and got out in the field he went down, and had about as serious a case as I have seen.

"The fever is of a malarial type, with chills, and it is not often fatal. It need not be serious either if a man takes the proper precautions, but I don't believe an American soldier can go into Cuba in the rainy season for the first time without getting a more or less serious case.

"Every one of our party had it several times. The most severe attack that I had was last year, when I was delirious for awhile and had a pretty rough time. The fever sticks to you, and I expect is still in my system.

"Our great trouble was that we didn't get the right things to eat to help us keep fever off. The kind of beef we had and half-ripe fruit were not palatable enough to help us much.

"I do not think it would be very wise to send troops into Cuba during the wet season, for the reason that after they got there nearly all of them would be in the hospital for awhile.

"The roads, while they are passable for artillery, would be terrible on the infantry, and progress would necessarily be attended with great delay and difficulties. However, I don't think the army will land on the island until fall. Whenever they go they will have the same trouble to face, namely, fever.

"In the winter the chances of taking it are considerably lessened, but it is still there, and any carelessnes will bring it on.

"Half the battle, with the troops or with anybody else going to the island, in fighting against fever would be to have confidence in themselves and their own powers of pulling through. Don't think you are going to have a serious or fatal case, or you will probably get one.

"Our one great stand-by was quinine. We took it constantly, and staved off many an attack. Physicians down there take two grains a day and very seldom succumb. Last year we carried a medicine chest containing quinine, calomel and other simple medicines, and by taking quinine regularly came out all right.

"The first year we didn't have the quinine, and when we felt the fever on us would have to travel a hundred miles or so to get it.

"Another thing that the men who campaign in Cuba should be careful about is sleeping on the ground. My hammock was my most valuable possession down there, and I would not have taken $500 in gold for it.

"I have just written to my brother, who is with the Fifth Regiment, to get himself a hammock by all means. To lie down and sleep on the moist, dewy soil of Cuba, with rain dropping on you from trees, and all kinds of bugs, insects and crawling things about you, means a sure and certain case of fever.

"I believe it would be a practical idea for all the officers of the army to take hammocks along to sleep in, and for the men a rubber blanket could be gotten for $1 apiece, which would make a much safer bed than the bare ground.

"There are any quantity of insects and reptiles there, which nearly worry the life out of a fellow, but are not really dangerous. There isn't a snake on the whole island that you cannot pick up in your hand without fear of a poisonous bite, while the scorpions and tarantulas, terrible enough looking, are not the dangerous kind of the West.

"The mosquitoes are not nearly such pests as are generally thought, and there are lots of things worse.

"It certainly takes a man with a good constitution to stand a Cuban campaign, and, while there are not incredible hardships, there are enough to mean a pretty severe test of endurance and strength, especially at this season. One danger which is likely to spread disease, and which could be avoided by an army, is the drinking of the stagnant water from the many pools in Cuba, upon which the tropical sun has beamed for many hours.

"The water ought all to be boiled before drinking.

"The regulation army hats are, I think, as good as any for keeping out the hot rays of the sun. We wore straw hats at first, but afterward got the cloth ones and liked them better.

"Altogether, if the men are well fed and know enough to avoid doing things that will bring on fever, and stick to quinine and calomel, there is no reason for any serious fears regarding their health in Cuba.

"As to yellow fever, if they take proper sanitary precautions and keep away from infected towns there is little danger. We were lucky in this respect."

### THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

The following is an extract from a letter to the London Times from an exceptionally well-informed correspondent in China: "In China itself it is not only possible but probable that before the day comes to give effect to some of the promises made to us there will be no responsible government to carry out that promise. Everywhere the conditions appear ripe for rebellion. The country is honeycombed with secret societies with anti-dynastic objects; piracy and highway robbery are rampant throughout many provinces; the government acknowledge itself helpless and powerless, unable to resist a force of even 500 foreign sailors, or to refuse and demand any foreign power may see fit to impose. Sooner or later the people will say, 'As it is evident the government can neither protect us nor maintain order, we must take steps to perform those elementary duties of the government ourselves.' And it looks as though that moment were rapidly approaching, for it is currently reported that many of the picked scholars of the empire—the most influential class in it—who are now assembled at Peking for the metropolitan (the highest) examinations have declined to enter the examination hall, saying, 'What is the use of obtaining a diplomat from a government which cannot even protect us? We had better go home at once and study some foreign language and learning, in the hope of obtaining employment from some western government which has established itself on Chinese soil, and which at least will be able to safeguard our interests and give us a permanent position which we cannot hope for from our own.' That is a dangerous spirit to go abroad, especially now, when only a spark is needed to start a general conflagration, and living is rendered daily a more serious question owing to the appreciation of copper consequent on the depreciation of silver, to droughts here and floods there, and to increased exactions in order to in some manner neutralize the drain on provincial resources caused by forced contributions toward the payment of interest on indemnity loans."

### THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Events in the Far East Make the Need for It Greater Than Ever.

The development of events in the Far East and the addition of Wei-hai-wei to the list of British posts on the Pacific lend special interest to the renewal of activity with regard to the construction of swifter means of communication between the scattered British communities. The Australian premiers in conference have agreed that if Great Britain and Canada will contribute two-thirds of the cost of a Pacific cable, Australia should contribute one-third. In Canada an influential deputation has waited on the premier and laid before him a proposal that a Pacific cable trust should be created under authority of the parliaments interested in the scheme, with power to raise the necessary funds and proceed to the construction of the cable. In this country it I understood that as soon as the Australasian and Canadian colonies shall agree in manifesting a strong desire for the construction of the line, any proposal which they may make to that effect will receive at least favorable consideration. The question with which the imperial and colonial governments are playing is whether that Pacific cable shall be in British or in foreign hands. Japan has passed through an industrial second birth. Russia is pushing industrial enterprise on the northern Asiatic coast. France has not shrunk from heavy cost to establish a commercial footing on the south. Germany has made her latest move in the interests, we are asked to believe, of the protection of her commerce. Thus, north and south and east and west, the ocean is surrounded by rival nationalities. In presence of these waiting powers indications are given that the immense commercial field of China is about to be thrown open. Instantly the waters of the Pacific are alive. The military and political movements which have taken place are but the forerunner of intercourse. The trunk line of cable once established, branch lines can easily be constructed to connect it with important points. One terminus under British protection in Australasia and another in Canada, one branch if necessary to join the San Francisco connection with Hawaii and another to Japan and the China ports would create a British network of cable communication which would for a long time to come meet the principal commercial needs of the Pacific. The matter might, indeed, be safely left to the operation of private interest but for the fact that in the present somewhat exceptional condition of affairs, when all ears are turned to the Far East, time may become a question of importance.—Hongkong Press.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

...The...
"Alaska"
Mining Boot.



DESIGN REGISTERED MARCH, 1898. PATENTED JULY, 1894.

The "ALASKA" Mining Boot is made of the very best materials, and the patented corrugated edge protects the boots and doubles its life. It is made either with rubber or leather inner and outer soles. No other boot, at any price, is better than the "Alaska," and miners should ask their outfitters to show it to them. See that the name of manufacturers is stamped on inside of legging.

The Canadian Rubber Co.
Manufacturers,
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.
Manufacturers also of
Camping Blankets, Air Pillows, Rubber Gloves, etc.

Notice to Intending Klondikers

For years our well-known brands of

'Derby' and 'Old Virginia'

plug smoking tobacco have been shipped by us to the Klondike. As this tobacco is

Prepared to Stand the Climate

we recommend pipe smokers to provide themselves with a supply of

'Derby' and 'Old Virginia'

packed in 17½ lb. and 10 lb. tin caddies, which can be had from all dealers in British Columbia.

The American Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison

First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act prompt Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need Call or write for

30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDYAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,

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THE
J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
Pure Oak Tanned
BELTING

Buy the Best.
Successful Mill Owners will tell you this.

Montreal, Toronto

NOTICE

THE DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places on the provincial mainland:

NEW WESTMINSTER, D. Lyall & Co.
KAMLOOPS, W. T. Slavin, J. A. Halton.
MARA, M. Skojeski.
VERNON, Smith Bros.
REVELSTOKE, Battersan & Co., F. B. Wells, Can. Drug and Book Co., C.P. R. station; A. J. Aman, C.P.R. station; McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Revelstoke station.
NELSON, A. Purdy, Thomson Stationery Co.
SLOCAN, Slocan News Co.
SANDON, Slocan News Co.
SILVERTON, Silverton News Co.
ROSSLAND, M. W. Simpson.
TRAIL, F. W. Brown.
KASLO, Lemon & Young.
NEW DENVER, C. F. Nelson.

And may also be had from the newsagents on all regular C.P.R. trains running out of Vancouver.

$1,000 REWARD.



3 Big Fires in One Day.

Protect your homes by purchasing a

STEMPEL MACHINE.

Costs little; insures you against loss. A lady can handle it. Be sure you get a Stempel. Beware of Peddlars offering bogus machines. We offer a $1,000 challenge to any machine on the market. Write the Agent.

W. H. PRIGE | Sole Agent for British Columbia.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 31,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 26 1898. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

| | Daily | Sat'day & Sun. |
|---|---|---|
| Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington | A.M. 9:00 | P.M. 4:00 |
| Ar. Nanaimo | 1:20 | 7:16 |
| Ar. Wellington | 12:45 | 7:35 |

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

| | Daily | Sat'day & Sun |
|---|---|---|
| Ar. Victoria | A.M. 12:07 | P.M. 8:00 |
| Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria | 8:46 | 4:38 |
| Lv. Wellington for Victoria | 8:25 | 4:25 |

For rates and information apply at Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President
H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

WE SUIT YOU

More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

CAMPBELL & CO

The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

Watches And Jewelry

Will sell at prime cost for a few days, the largest and most select stock of Diamonds, Watches and Clocks. The sale will commence on the 14th of May, and continue up to the 21st. A FEW ARTICLES QUOTED: Waltham Watch Co. special high grade Vanguard, 21 ruby jewels, adjusted to ⅛ of a second; climate and position, $25.00; Crescent street, 17 ruby jewels, highest grade of movement made by Waltham Co. for twenty-five years, $10.00; Waterbury Watches, short wind, stemwind and setters, $2.00; Nickle Alarm Clocks, 90c. S. A. STODDART, 68 YATES ST.

$200.00 REWARD

A reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery, dead or alive, of the body of B. S. SPENCER, of San Francisco, who was lost on the Jane Gray, off Cape Flattery, May 22, 1898.

Said Spencer weigher 185 pounds, was 5 feet 7 inches high, had very full smooth face, with marked dimple in chin, thick black hair, gray eyes, and heavy brow.

Address R. A. McLAUGHLIN, San Francisco.
Or—ABRAHAM E. SMITH, U. S. Consul, Victoria, B.C.

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Bee the world ever produced, on draught at the

Bank Exchange,

The coolest, cleanest, and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never closes.

# HANDY LIST

— OF —

## VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, oils, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HARDWARE, MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES.

THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO.—32 and 34 Yates street.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free 'bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st. —Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

PLATE GLASS.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS see EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fel

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.; branch Vancouver.

SEAL ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING

W. H. PHILLIPPS, 30½ Douglas, south of Fort street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE, WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license of "Everett's Exchange," situate on the corner of Esquimalt and Craigflower roads, from Patrick Everett to Frederick Smith, for the retail of wine, beer and other spiritous liquors.

P. EVERETT.

May 27th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, the purchasers of the rights, powers privileges and franchises of the Consolidated Railway Company, for an Act extending for two years the time for the completion of the works authorized by section 42 of the Consolidated Railway Company's Act, 1896

Dated this 5th day of November, 1897.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, no6 Solicitors for the Applicants.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

20th May, 1898.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1898," namely:

Josiah Stkrett, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the South Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Roderick F. Tolmie, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.

Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V. I., for the Comox Electoral District.

Harry O. Wellburn, of Duncan, V. I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.

Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V. I., for the Alberni Electoral District.

Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for the Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Distributing Collectors, under the provisions of section 17 of the said Act, namely:

In the former Electoral District of East Kootenay, James F. Armstrong, of Fort Steele.

In the former Electoral District of West Kootenay, George A. McFarland, of Nelson.

In the former East Riding of Yale Electoral District, Hugh St. Q. Cayley, of Grand Forks.

In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.

In Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

## TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

## Notice to Taxpayers.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts, of Rupert, Saywards, Quatsino Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich, and parts of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act," are now due for the year 1898. Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz—

*If paid on or before June, 1898:—*

Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property
Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.
One-half one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates namely, upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent. when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

*If paid on or after the 1st July, 1898.*

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild and.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, namely, upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-fourths of one per cent.

Revenue Tax, $3 00 per capita (Victoria City excepted).

Victoria, . C., January 6th, 1898.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:

25th May, 1898.

W. F. Robertson, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, B. A., Sc., to be Provincial Mineralogist vice William A. Carlyle, Esquire, resigned.

## YOUR CHAIR IDEAS



In selecting new Chairs for your home there are two points to consider, one is beauty, the other comfort, these are the most important features of the lines of a large assortment of Chairs just received which we are now showing. Another important feature is the low price at which we are offering them.

Also a carload of the latest styles of Furniture, 23 crates of new Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Carpet and Linoleums, etc.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect them and compare prices.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,
JACOB SEHL, Manager.

## ...LAKESIDE HOTEL...

Cowichan Lake

THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.

"THE FLY FISHING"

Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province

Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Price Bros., . . . Props

## MACONOCHIE'S RATIONS

THE Food for all Mining, Exploring and Touring Parties.

Maconochie's Patent Army and Navy Rations are a combination of choice Meat and Vegetables, forming a substantial, nutritious, and savoury meal, which can be eaten hot or cold. Hot in a few minutes.

MACONOCHIE'S FOODS ARE THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
- - London, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Jelly Tablets, &c. Potted Meats, Pates and Camp Pies, Soups, Sausages, &c.

130 GOLD MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.



## A Peaceful Mind

## A HEALTHY BODY!

Good Digestion!
Refreshing Sleep!
Full of Ambition

The man who gets the most pleasure out of life is the healthy man, the man whose nerves are strong and free from the drains of past excesses or business worry. Where these drains exist a cure is yet possible, and good health can be restored by filling the body with a mild current of Electricity from

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT,

It restores nerve force and checks all waste of strength in 30 days. Its electric current gives life to weak nerves. Read the book, "Three Classes of Men," sent sealed, th maoutrks, free on application.

DR. A. T. SANDON, 156 James St., Montreal. Quebec

## COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

Enderby and Vernon.
Brands

HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, SUPERFINE AND *** SPECIAL

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria Agents.

## Theodore Davie. Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. a22

## FOR SALE.

The Attention of Persons Seeking Investments Is Called to This Advetisement.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of all or any of the following freehold properties in the city of Victoria, viz:

1. Part of lot 876, situate on Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, having a frontage on Discovery street of 18 feet by a depth of 120 feet more or less.

2. Part of lot 717, situate on Herald street, next to the Baptist church, and having a frontage on Herald street of 11 feet and a depth of 120 feet more or less.

3. Lots 28, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, being sub-divisions of lots 68 and part of 73 Spring Ridge, Victoria—Lot 28 is situate at the corner of Spring Road and Princess avenue, having a frontage on Spring Road of 56 feet and a frontage on Princess avenue of 102 feet 3 inches. Lots 33 and 34 are situate on Princess avenue, each having a frontage thereon of 52 feet and a depth of 141 feet 3 inches. The remaining lots are situate on South Road, having each a frontage thereon of 52 feet, with a depth as to lot 38 of 142 feet 5 inches, as to lot 39 of 142 feet 8 inches, as to lot 40 of 143 feet, as to lot 41 of 143 feet 4 inches, and as to lot 42 of 143 feet 8 inches more or less.

4. Lot 702, Victoria, situate on the south side of Fort street and running through to Mears street, and having a frontage on Fort street and Mears street of 60 feet, and a depth of 120 feet. This property produces now a monthly rent of $10. It is being sold under a power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 6, fol. 287, No. 41,53B.

5. Subdivisions 14 and 15 being part of suburban five acre lots 8 and 33, situate on North Park street, and having for each lot a frontage of 100 feet on North Park street by a depth of 140 feet more or less. There is a dwelling house with seven rooms upon this property which is at present occupied by a monthly tenant. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 10, fol. 85, No. 11,094B.

6. Part of suburban lot 2, Victoria City, situate at the southeast corner of Blanchard and Chatham streets, and having a frontage of 90 feet on Chatham street and 132 feet on Blanchard street. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 9, fol. 650, No. 10,394B.

Tenders for the above property or for any one or more lots are to be sent to the undersigned at any time on or before the 3rd day of July, 1898. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated June 1, 1898.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
21 Bastion Street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Vendors.

## City of Victoria

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that the annual sitting of the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the assessment for the year 1898 as made by the Assessor of the City of Victoria, will be held at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., May 12th, 1898. m12

## PROVINCIAL GOAL AT VICTORIA

TENDERS, endorsed "Gaol Supplies," for the supply of Bread, Beef, Groceries, Clothing and Coal, for the use of the said institution, from the 1st day of July next to the 30th of June, 1899, will be received by the undersigned, up to Saturday, the 25th June. Samples of groceries, clothing, etc., can be seen at the gaol, Lopez avenue. Tenders to state price of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the goal as required, without extra charge.

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Brooms, Brushes and all articles required for use in this contract to be of Provincial manufacture as far as practicable.

F. S. HUSSEY,
Supt. of Prov. Police and Warden of Gaols.
June 6, 1898.

## EDUCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Monday, July 4th 1898, at 8:45 a. m.:

Victoria .. In South Park School Building
Vancouver .. .. .. In High School Building
Kamloops .. .. .. In Public School Building

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All Candidates for First Class Grade A. Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 13th and 14th instants, and to undergo required oral examination.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.
Education Office, Victoria, May 4, 1898. m6

## "Casca" Steamboat Co

The fine new steamer

"CASCA"

Will leave

Wrangel for Glenora

And way ports on or about

JUNE 1ST

For passenger and freight rates, apply at the Company's Office, 43 Fort Street, or of the Purseron board.

## Have you tried




## Smoking Tobacco?

CHINA'S FUTURE.

Plea That She be Left Alone by the Powers—Ready and Willing to Reform and be Modern.

(Pekin Letter in London Telegraph.)

Conviction possesses the mind of most persons here that China is passing through a crisis of her fate, and that the whole future of the Far East will to an enormous extent depend upon the outcome. She stands, like Hamlet, irresolute, but face to face with the question, "To be or not to be—dismembered." It is not an academic problem. Germany sovereign in Shantung, Russia installed at Port Arthur—what are these but actual steps in the breaking up process? Great issues may hang upon most sordid motives. The three potent European powers that threaten the dissolution of the most ancient empire and most permanent social system in the world have before them nothing better than the greed of territory and the lust of dominion. Defeated in the honorable competition of States, afraid of commercial freedom, they seek to capture as far as possible the largest market in the world for their own exclusive advantage.

One need not be blind to the evils of Chinese exclusiveness and misgovernment to wish devoutly that these designs may be foiled. The welfare of Eastern Asia to a degree hard to exaggerate is concerned in the triumph of British policy at this moment, which is to preserve China for herself and mankind. It is not, perhaps, a trifle to consider the sentiments, wishes and welfare of over 300,000,000 of human beings, though it would be very curious to know what they count for in the hands of universal conscription; but outside China, in the opinion of those whom I have consulted on the subject, to the 300,000,000 more in India, Burmah, Siam, Thibet, Tonkin, Japan and the whole Eastern Archipelago, the solution of the problem will be of momentous import.

The persons referred to are diplomats, public men, bankers, merchants, traders living here, and familiar with the East, and of these very few believe that the break up of China will be of benefit to the world. One does not meet a small minority who hold that view. Their reason generally is that any government would be better than the present. In its unamended form it is difficult to say a good word for the existing regime. Then, again, in their judgment, reforms will be altogether too slow if China is left to herself to effect them; she needs some masterful power to compel advancement—that fiction of all ages, the benevolent and omniscient despot.

It may be confessed that the autocrat will find no folk tractable than the docile race that had the pig-tail forced upon it as a badge of servitude and slings to it as a mark of honor. I think so highly of my country's power of government that I have no doubt a cycle of Cathays under her rule of liberty, justice and self-government would recreate China; but this is out of the question, and Britain's rivals seek different ends. Further, it is held that without continuous outside pressure China will never develop her resources, which are probably among the richest in the world. The silly pride which has convinced this people that they are superior to all the rest of the human race, that strange jealousy which has barred our foreigners, and that fossil Toryism that has made the country a Dead Sea of humanity are not extinct.

No one denies that external pressure is needed. The question is, whether the Russian Cossack, plus the knout and Siberia, German militarism, French protection and English free trade distributed in allotments over the country will not bring with them evils vastly greater than any they cure. Lastly, I often encounter the assertion that China's promises of reform are not to be trusted. It is quite true that she has given duplicity and evasion a free rein. Does Russia keep her engagements? Is Batoum a commercial emporium unfortified, agreeably to the most solemn treaty engagements, or does it bristle with battlements and guns? When will the pledge which Germany gave to Denmark in 1864 be fulfilled and the Danish portion of Sleswig be restored to its people? Just when Denmark itself has been swallowed up.

The merchants here have confidence, I must admit, that if Germany promises equality of commercial privileges, in the existing state of things the word will be kept; but of Russia there is nearly universal distrust. I was told this very day: "Yes, Port Arthur will be open, but the country beyond will be closed by some means or other. Russia will not hold Manchuria for other people's benefit." As one hears a good deal about China's non-observance of treaties and a good deal that is true, how has Germany kept her one treaty with China? It was made at Tientsin, Sept. 2, 1861, and confirmed and amended on March 31, 1880. Article XXXVIII. of that instrument provides that

"Any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China having committed a crime against a subject of one of the contracting German States shall be apprehended by the Chinese authorities and punished according to the laws of China."

Was this clause regarded when Kiao-Chau was seized? Or has there been an emendation to the effect that "if at the said time Germany wanted a coaling station, or a railway monopoly, she need not wait for the Chinese authorities to take action, but appropriate such part of China as may be most convenient?"

On the other side, I find a remarkable singleness of view among those who know China best, the feeling uppermost being that this Empire presents a marvellously homogeneous people, wholly diverse from any part in the West, and that in such a nationality even slow reforms, in harmony with the natural development of the race, are better than such as may be forced by alien rule. The unity of China is one of the wonders of the world. She has blended races, conquered her conquerors, assimilated languages, amalgamated antagonistic philosophers and religions, and for four thousand years at least maintained an unbroken historic continuity. On this unity she has built a social system unlike any other, and yet seems to be the same within the tropics at Canton or amid the Siberian rigors at Pekin. Twenty-five degrees of latitude seem to make no difference.

Is this unity to be broken to enable Britain and America to sell more sheetings, the Czar to recruit bigger armies, the Fatherland to transplant its militarism, and France its cafe chantants? We are dealing, not with barbarism, but with an ancient though backward civilization. People even doubt whether Russia has any higher civilization to bring. Better or worse, these people want nothing of us but our exit, and they have a right to ask to be let as far as possible alone. Commerce and the opening up of the country are the pretexts put forward for breaking up this empire; but I find among commercial men a universal belief that for all the purposes of trade, and for all those countries that do not share in the plunder, a united will be better than a partitioned China.

A fellow passenger with me recently was a member of the American diplomatic service, who has just visited Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, and was delighted with these busy centres. "I am now longing," said he, "to see Saigon and Haiphong, and observe the results of the French system as compared with the English. I expect there is no comparison." Since 1862 this boasted Indo-Chinese empire of the French has been growing, and we can see how they have promoted commerce. Saigon was for a short while a free port and prosperous, but that regime was stopped, and now heavy duties for all commodities not French are levied. For example, yarn pays $17 a bale from Bombay, $36 a bale if from England; while calico, the wear of the natives, is mulct $1.10 per piece. A case of matches worth $17 in Hongkong will cost you $43 in Tonkin. Worse than all this, from the wretched, struggling, Annamites a crushing capitation fee is extorted, and even the betelnut trees are taxed 50 cents per annum (1s. each, at present rates), a laborer's pay for two or three days. The mandarins fleece the people as much as ever, and, in addition comes the oppressive load of French taxation. This is what the southern Chinaman and foreign traders may expect if ever the governing faculty of France is applied to the commerce of this empire. For never let it be forgotten that any pledges secured by England for equal rights only hold under existing conditions, and cease at once when the European powers have divided the estate between them. At present the Americans send to North China large quantities of sheetings and flour; the locomotives and carriages on the new railways seem to be theirs.

You will note that it is at the very moment when China is entering on the era of railway development that the Western powers are so anxious to take care of her. Hence that infamous exaction of Germany that she alone shall made the railways in Shantung. Our American friends can tell exactly how many of their engines, cars, and steel rails the Deutschers will want. Pray explain, somebody, to a bewildered world what the slaying of two German missionaries has to do with the exclusion of American rails and machinery from a Chinese province! Japan is a neutral customer of China, and one of the best. Her industrial development is as marvellous as the intellectual and political. The rising empire knows what to expect for the treatment of the products of her looms and her fields when the champion monopolists get to work. In brief, there will be only one section of the country open to all nations, that controlled by Britain.

Not long ago, in a warm discussion here, one of the members of our legation was making the members of the Kaiser's staff wince by contrasting their selfish with our generous policy, and he claimed the argument by saying: "I challenge you to name a port, not only in China but throughout the world, where the Union Jack flies, at which you are not as well treated as our own people." Nobody picked up the gauntlet, but a merchant of the Fatherland remarked, "Well, at Hongkong, I confess I have every advantage of a British subject, only I am not summoned to serve on juries." In other words he was better off than the Britains by escaping an unwelcome liability.

What are the results of this liberality? Why, that Hongkong and Singapore count among the wonders of the world. The trade of Hongkong is worth over $100,000,000 per annum. I believe that this amount exceeds the sum total of the commerce of the French colonies, Algeria included. The population increasedin the last ten years 40 per cent. and it is the most contented in China. It is the same thing in Singapore and right through the Malay peninsula.

There the social fruits are not less striking. The Chinese grow rich, there being no mandarin to squeeze, they take a leading part in the municipal and social work, have begun to educate their daughters, adjure the stupidities of bandaged feet and ancestor worship, and even cut off the pigtail or cue. In another generation you will hear of the Chinese waltz and the Malay cotillion. Observe, too, that England has used no force to produce all this; she has merely provided the conditions—liberty, justice and security. Colombo, Hongkong and Shanghai are object lessons for all mankind to show what these conditions mean. Tonkin is also an object sesson.

"Perhaps the worst consequence of all, if ever China be split up among European powers, is that she would be involved in European wars. Let the dismemberment begun at Kiao-Chau, continued at Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, and projected forward in the French demand for supremacy in South China, go on, then this Empire inevitably becomes the battle-ground of European rivalries. It will be the story of India and the North American continent, before England established her domination over again. To suppose that the exponents of militarism would agree to neutralize China is to concede more common sense than is ever witnessed in international affairs. If, during the past century, this land had been the appanage of Europe, she would up to 1815 have shared our struggles with France, and in the middle of the period would have been a buffer between Russia and the Allies, and, in 1870, between France and Germany. No Empire, ancient or modern, ever enjoyed such long epochs of peace as China. She has hardly attempted annexations except in the case of Japan. She sent two expeditions to subjugate the island realm, and both shared the fate of a famous Armada in the West. The first was in the third century; the second was despatched by the great Kublai Khan, the Mongol conqueror, and is said to have consisted of 100,000 men. Not a soul of either of these forces ever returned to tell the tale; and Japan made the Celestials pay dearly for their temerity by ravaging their coasts. Otherwise, China has lived mostly at peace with her neighbors. Once let the huge military powers get a footing here, and we shall see them raising armies and fleets to a large extent at the cost of the unhappy victims of their tyranny—I mean, of course, the happy subjects of their benevolent sway. The British fleet in these waters must be augmented; so must the French, the Russian and the German. Japan cannot stand indifferently aside. Her armaments must be kept at a high standard, no matter how much it may impoverish the nation. French forces in Tonkin and Cambodia must be increased; perhaps even the army in India and our garrisons in Burmah must be strengthened. Promotion of commerce! Sheer hypocrisy. Promotion of militarism is what we are to find. What France has done we see in Tonkin; and Russia knows as much about advancing trade as an elephant does about making a watch. It is not a small matter to reflect that if England should fail in her attempt to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire, one-third of the human family will be exposed to perils of war that they have not known before. The English minister is reported to have warned the Chinese that the possession of Port Arthur by Russia would change the balance of power in the East. It does so, of course; and, beyond that, introduces every element calculated to make that balance more and more unstable.

In all that precedes it is assumed that China can and will reform. I find this to be the opinion of the men who have known China longest and best. Sir Robert Hart, who has spent forty-four out of his total of sixty-three years in this country, has no doubt of it. Dr. Martin, who was thirty years in the imperial service, head of the Tungwen College, and one of the foremost writers on Chinese literature and philosophy, is equally confident. Outside pressure will do her good, but the country needs peace. The Chinese are themselves aware that they stand on the edge of a precipice. They are almost paralyzed by fear of Russia, and require external guidance. China wants a leader, and the Chinese system does not favor the coming of the strong man in the hour of supreme need. Literati are very good in their place, but that is not the first place in a storm. One cannot recall a mere grammarian or lettered pendant who ever led a national defense or headed a rebellion.

War on China's account at this moment would be worse than useless. The Pekin government must be made to feel that they have to work out their own salvation. A few days ago I conversed through an interpreter with one of the most eminent members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or foreign office. To the mind of this highly influential personage the simple truth that his country is suffering from her own faults had utterly failed to penetrate. On the contrary, it was all England's blame. "Why," he asked, "has not Great Britain, which is all powerful at sea, forbidden Russia to make these demands? Why do you not tell Russia she shall not have Port Arthur? She cannot send troops any munitions of war if you forbid it, for they must come by sea." I must confess that the Chinese statesman had such faith in the omnipotence of the mistress of the seas that war was really out of his purview. But this is not the way to save China—at the expense of the British Empire.

Our policy is clear. It is first to promote a national army, commanded largely by Western officers, in place of the sham provincial militias. Secondly, it is to insist upon well-known internal reforms, especially the mitigation of the squeeze. Thirdly, it is to promote o China-Japanese alliance, toward which things seem to be tending. With a well-drilled, officered and paid body of a quarter of a million troops—and twice that number could be easily raised—a navy under English command, and the aid of Japan, China may recover all she has lost. The powers now spoiling her are only availing themselves of her hour of weakness. What strikes everybody here is the cowardice of this proceeding. We are wondering if it can be true that the bird of prey, which figures on their national emblems is to be changed from the eagle to the vulture. Most appropriate would it be if so, for, after all, there is something tradtionally honorable about the eagle, and heaven knows nothing honorable has yet been found in the German and Russian spoliation.

HO, FOR THE HEN AND COW.

(Sioux City Journal.)

Sing ho for the South Dakota cow,
Sing hi for the little brown hen;
Such a couple was never on earth below
To feather the nests of men;
With the golden products of good Queen Bess
No "udder" can compare,
While the snowy fruit of the cackling "bute"
Brings a solace to every care,
Men risk their lives for the shining ore
Deep laid in a frozen clime,
When these faithful servants bring them more,
And peace at the self-same time;
With pasture in plenty and bugs galore,
They never lack for feed;
Their stock is at par at the grocery store
For things that the farmers need.
Then three times three for the bovine-"she"
And three for the female fowl!
At the farmer's door which they feed before
No wolf has a chance to howl.
No poet's dream ever hatched a theme
More worthy a poet's pen
Than the kindly queen of the prairie green
And the busy, cackling hen.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

AMERICA IN ASIA.

(The Speaker.)

If the Philippines are to be administered, as the Indian Bureau and the Freedman's Bureau used to be, by office seekers from the States, their future is full of trouble for the Union. We believe the American nation can do most things that it has a mind to. But if it means to govern the Philippines successfully, it must give them a permanent civil service, a permanent colonial army, and an administration free from the scandals which have made its dealings with the Indians a lasting reproach. It may very probably find, even so, that a new set of difficulties awaits it; that the possession of the Philippines gives a dangerous stimulus to the power of the capitalist and the trusts; that it upsets the political balance of the Union; that it diverts capital from useful employment at home to speculative investment abroad; and that it involves the republic in those European complications from which her founder—though the advice is rather inappropriate now—advised her above all things to keep aloof. But, on the other hand, it may be mentioned that though America has kept out of complications in Europe, she was on the way to become an Eastern power some forty years ago. Boston and Salem had a large share in the trade with China; and an American expedition took a prominent part in the opening up of Japan. The war of secession, the Suez Canal, and the substitution of iron steamers for wooden clippers interrupted these tendencies. We now see them resumed in the modern form, and with that territorial base which modern needs make indispensable. That the islands should pass into the hands of a power that can develop them is unquestionably a gain to the world. And it is probable that America is the only power whose acquisition to them need not participate the great European war.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

# LAWS FOR WORKMEN.

## Recent Provincial Legislation to Secure to Labor the Reward Which It Earns.

## Wages and Homesteads Protected and Life Insurance Reserved for Families.

Recent legislation in the interest and for the protection of the laboring classes may be profitably reviewed at this moment, and while under this classification there might be included all classes of legislation having for its object the promotion of the social and industrial welfare of perhaps the great majority of the residents of the province, including the agricultural classes, what is here set forth will be restricted to those statutes having for their object, firstly, the defining of the respective rights and liabilities of master and servant; secondly, the securing to mechanics and laborers the price of their labor by means of a right of lien upon the property benefited by such labor; and, thirdly, for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of labor disputes, the maintenance of amicable relations between employers and employees, and the prevention of strikes and labor troubles.

These statutes, having a direct and powerful influence upon the rights and privileges of a large number of the inhabitants of the province, are certainly of sufficient importance to call for the somewhat extended explanation contained in, and to justify the title which has been given to this article.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

In the session of 1897, for the purpose of enacting in brief yet comprehensive form, the rules of law applying to the relations between master and servant the Honorable the Attorney-General introduced an act intituled "The Master and Servant act, 1897," which was passed by the legislative assembly, received the Royal assent on May 8th, 1897, and is now consolidated as Chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, 1897.

The act empowers justices of the peace upon complaint of any servant or laborer against his master or employer for non-payment of wages to issue a summons citing the employer or master to appear and answer the complaint, and upon proof of non-payment, to direct the payment of the amount of wages due the complainant, not exceeding the sum of $50. The justices may award and enforce their judgment by warrant of distress. Justices are also by the act empowered to decide any dispute which arises between a master and servant after the termination of engagement, provided proceedings be taken within one month after the engagement has ceased. With reference to contracts of service it is provided that verbal agreements for service shall not exceed the term of one year; that no contract of service or indentures shall be binding for a longer term than nine years; and that, subject to these limitations, all agreements and contracts, verbal or written, between master and journeyman, skilled laborers, servants or laborers for the performance of any work or service shall, whether the performance has been entered upon or not, be binding upon each party thereto for the due fulfilment thereof.

In concluding the reference to this act it is well that especial attention should be drawn to one of its most important provisions which renders valid agreements between employers and employees by means of which a definite share in the annual or other net profits or proceeds of the trade or business may be alloted and paid to the employees in lieu of or in addition to salary, wages or other remuneration. This provision opens the way for the practical adoption and working in this province of the principle of "profit-sharing" which is believed to be greatly in the interests of both employer and employee, and, by establishing common grounds of interest between these classes in regard to mutual interest, welfare and success, to tend towards an increased industrial and commercial development of the province.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

For the purpose of securing to mechanics, artisans and laborers the payment of the price of their labor by means of a lien upon the property improved by such labor, there was passed at the session of 1891 an act intituled "The Mechanics' Lien act, 1891," which is now consolidated as Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, 1897. This act in its operation has been found to afford an efficient safeguard to the laboring classes and has in very many instances been the medium for the recovering of wage claims, its merit, however, being, if anything, more preventive than operative, that is to say, it has more the effect of causing property owners to take effectual steps to procure the payment of all labor employed on their property by contractors and their sub-contractors, than of affording laborers the means of securing payment of arrears of wages by means of actually enforcing the lien.

The right of lien is given for labor only, there being no lien in respect of any other claim against property. Unless the workman has signed an express contract under which he agrees that he will not exercise the right of lien conferred on him by the act, he has in respect of all work done upon construction, erecti n, improvement or repair of or to any building, erection, wharf, bridge or other work or work in connection with the clearing, excavating, drainage, grading, or irrigating any land a lien or charge for the price of such work upon the property benefited and upon all materials brought upon the property and used for the work or used upon or built into the land and buildings. This lien attaches to the interest in the land vested in the owner at the time the contract is made and to any greater interest which he may acquire during the progress of the work. The lien is limited in amount to the sum actually owing to the person entitled to the lien and where the moneys are realized upon liens they are distributed in the following manner:

First, to pay the costs of all lien holders in obtaining registering and proving the liens; second, to pay six weeks wages (if due) to all workmen employed by the owner, the contractor and the sub-contractors; third, to the payment of the sub-contractors and persons other than actual workmen employed by the owner and by the contractor, and lastly, the balance (if any) to the contractor.

The right of lien expires in thirty-one days after the completion of the work unless in the meantime the person claiming the lien file in the office of the government agent or of the registrar of titles or of the district registrar of titles an affidavit in the form prescribed by the act, blank forms of which can be procured at these offices. After registration the lien itself will expire unless within thirty days the claimant institutes an action in the County court of the county and files with his original lien a judge's or registrar's certificate of the commencement of his action. The County court is given jurisdiction to deal with all lien claims whatsoever and the procedure to be followed upon the trial of action brought to enforce lien and the mode of realising and disposing of moneys adjudged due thereupon are set forth in the act.

For the purpose of safeguarding the rights of workmen, the act contains two important provisions, one providing that where works of improvement upon any lands or premises are about to be undertaken of an estimated cost exceeding $500, the contractor shall file in the office of the government agent or in the land registry office a statement setting forth the particular of the intended work, and the names and addresses of all parties in interest; and the other imposing upon contractors the duty of posting up at the works a copy of the receipted pay roll and of delivering to the owner or his agent the original pay roll receipted in full by the various employees. No payment made by the owner or contractor without delivery of the receipted pay roll has the effect of diminishing the employees' right of lien.

In addition to the foregoing general right of lien the act provides a special right of sale under the ordinary mechanics' lien, whereby every mechanic or other person who has bestowed money or skill and materials upon any chattel so as to increase its value shall while his lien exists have power to sell the chattel after giving two weeks' public notice.

UNDER ASSIGNMENT.

Under the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act the assignee under any assignment for the general benefit of creditors is obliged in priority to all other claims the wages or salary of all persons in the employment of the assignor at the time of the assignment not exceeding three months' wages or salary, the employees being for any excess above such three months, entitled to rank as ordinary general creditors.

COMPENSATION.

By the Employers' Liability Act, 1891, an act passed to secure compensation to workmen for personal injuries caused to workmen by reason of any defect in the condition or arrangement of machines, plants, buildings or premises used in the course o femployment, and for injuries arising by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of injury was bound to conform. The compensation is limited either to three years' wages or to a sum not exceeding $2,000. It is also provided that no agreement entered into by a workman shall be a bar to his recovering under the act unless for the entering into of such agreement there was to the workman some consideration other than that of his being given employment, and in the opinion of the court such consideration was adequate and the agreement was just and reasonable, the burden of proof in respect to these latter requirements resting upon the employer. Notice of injury must be given to the employer within twelve weeks of the accident, and if the action be for personal injury, the action must be commenced within six months. Should the workman be killed, his representatives have 12 months in which to bring action.

EXEMPTIONS.

Goods and chattels to the extent of $500 are exempt from forced seizure or sale by any process of law; but this exemption does not extend to the protection of the identical goods and chattels in respect of which the debt sued on was contracted, and does not permit a trader to claim as exemption any of the goods and merchandise which form a part of the stock in trade of his business.

By the Homestead act, which purports to be an act to exempt homesteads and other property from forced seizure and sale, provision is made: (a) As regards personal property for the securing to a debtor of an exemption of personal property from all processes of execution amounting in value to $500, provided that no exemption can be claimed out of a stock in trade in a business. (b) As regards realty for the obtaining of an exemption of real property registered as a homestead under the act, up to a value not to exceed $2,500. Should such homestead at the time of the issue of execution be of a greater value than $2,500 the excess over such value is liable to seizure and sale. A special procedure and mode of registration is provided for the registration of real estate as homestead property.

APPRENTICES AND MINORS.

The Apprentices' and Minors' act contains provision for the care of minors by guardians and relatives, and for the care by charitable associations of minors who might otherwise become a charge on the public; defines the powers of guardians and of such charitable associations in regard to the apprenticing of minors; codifies the law respecting the mutual rights of masters and apprentices; and contains procedure for the settlement of disputes, an appeal being given to the County court.

INSURANCE.

By the Families' Insurance act, an act passed for the securing to wives and children the benefits of life insurance provision is made for the insuring of life for the benefit of wife, or of wife and children, or of children only, at the option of the insured, with power to apportion the amount of insurance money on a policy. Insurance may also be effected for the benefit of a future wife or a future wife and children. Where insurance is effected under this act, the insurance moneys are payable to the beneficiaries according to the terms of the policy free from the claims of creditors of the insured; provided, that if the policy was effected and premiums paid with intent to defraud creditors, the creditors are entitled to recover an amount equal to the premium paid, but without interest.

WOODMEN'S WAGES.

For the protection of the rights of workmen engaged in getting out logs and timber a special lien is provided by the Woodman's Lien for Wages act, 1895, consolidated as Chapter 194 of the Revised Statutes, 1897. This act provides that any person performing any labor or service in connection with any logs or timber in the province shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor and such services, which shall be deemed a first lien and charge on the logs and timber and shall have precedence over all other claims except for royalties and boom charges. As in the case of the Mechanics' Lien act, the act contains a complete precedure for the entering and enforcement of the liens arising under its provisions, and for the realization and distribution of moneys recovered thereon.

LABOR, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRAITON.

For the purpose of establishing a tribunal for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees and for the providing of means leading to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations between employers and their employees, and also, for the providing of some efficient method for the prevention of strikes and other labor troubles there was passed as a government measure during the session of 1894 an act intituled The Labor Conciliation and Arbitration act, 1894, consolidated as Chapter 109 of the Revised Statutes, 1897. The act provides in the first place for the appointment of the provincial secretary as commissioner, and for the appointment should occasion render it necessary of a deputy commissioner. The functions of the commissioner and his deputy are to receive and record claims in respect of labor disputes, to convene councils of conciliation and to keep a complete record of proceedings had under the act. Councils of conciliation consist of four members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon the nomination of the disputants and the procedure to be adopted by and before these councils is set forth in the act. Should the councils of conciliation be unable to effect a settlement of any matter brought before it, they report to that effect to the commissioner, and the matter then goes before a council of arbitration of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in manner prescribed by the act. This council of arbitration conducts its proceedings as in open court but no party to any dispute before it is allowed to be represented by any counsel, attorney or paid agent. Within seven days after the completion of hearing the council renders its award, which is published in the British Columbia Gazette, and which is so far as the parties concerned have agreed to be bound thereby, may be made a rule of the Supreme court, having thereupon the force of a judgment of the court binding upon and enforceable against all persons affected thereby.

## FIFTH REGIMENT EFFICIENCY.

### Remarkably Good Showing Made by the Two Vancouver Companies.

Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.O.C., has made known the result of the recent inspection of the First battalion of the Fifth regiment, the highest marks, 214, out of a total of 228, having been secured by No. 6 company, Major Bennett, of Vancouver, No. 5 company, Major Johnson, also of Vancouver, being a close second with 213. Vancouver was enabled to lead principally from the fact that the companies of that city have a full compliment of officers and there was a full attendance of men at inspection. Following is the result of the inspection:

FIRST BATTALION.

| | Possible. | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clothing .... .. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Manual and fir'g | 20 | 17 | 18 | 20 |
| Company drill .. | 20 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Gun drill .... .. | 80 | 52 | 53 | 65 |
| Interior economy | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Officers questions | 40 | 16 | 32 | 31 |
| N.C. officers ques | 48 | 47 | 35 | 43 |
| Deduct absentees | | 25 | 2 | 12 |
| Total .. .. 228 | | 144 | 174 | 186 |
| Officers absent .. | | 3 | 1 | 1 |

SECOND BATTALION.

| | Possible. | No. 4. | No. 5. | No. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clothing, etc. .. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Manual and fir'g | 10 | 16 | 19 | 20 |
| Company drill .. | 20 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Gun drill .... .. | 80 | 61 | 74 | 67 |
| Interior economy | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| Officers questions | 40 | 31 | 40 | 40 |
| N.C. officers ques | 48 | 42 | 42 | 48 |
| Deduct absentees | | 32 | | |
| Total .. ... 228 | | 152 | 213 | 214 |

## MARRIED IN DUBLIN.

### Miss Maud Dunsmuir, of Victoria, the Bride of an Officer of Hussars.

Miss Maud Dunsmuir, youngest daughter of the late Hon. R. Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir of Craigdarroch, this city, was married at St. Peter's church, Eaton Square, Dublin, yesterday to Mr. Reginald Spencer Chaplin, 10th Royal Hussars, aide-de-camp to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, and only son of Colonel J. W. Chaplin, V.C., C.B., late 8th Hussars. The marriage took place in the afternoon.

## LILLEY-ELFORD.

### An Early Morning Wedding Yesterday at the Residence of Mr. J. P. Elford.

The residence of J. P. Elford, Esq., contractor, 30 Cadboro Bay road, was the scene of one of the prettiest June weddings early yesterday morning, when Mr. George Walter Lilley and Mary Essie Elford were united in the happy bonds of wedlock by the Rev. J. C. Speer, of this city. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Elford, and was given away by her father, while Mr. H. A. Lilley, brother of the groom, acted as best man. After the ceremony the newly married couple sat down to breakfast with their relations and friends and a very happy time followed. At 11 o'clock, amid a shower of rice, old shoes and good wishes the young couple started for their future home, "The Ferneries," Westholm, B.C., making the journey by road, being accompanied as far as Goldstream by several of their more enthusiastic well-wishing relatives and friends. There was a large number of presents, among which was a horse and buggy, the means of conveyance used by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Lilley on their homeward journey.

## JAPAN'S STRICTNESS.

### She Would Not Allow Powder To Be Transferred to the Gunboat Petrel.

The Japanese government is strictly enforcing the declaration of neutrality. On May 11 the Pacific mail steamer Aztec, which flies the Hawaiian flag, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco, having in her cargo 21 cases of gunpowder for the United States gunboat Petrel. Application was made to the commissioner at the Yokohama customs house to land this powder, resulting in a conference of the customs and naval authorities, who decided that the powder should be stored in the powder depot under a police guard.

## SUMMER SEASON.

### Broadway Stock Company to Open in Popular Plays Next Week.

John Williams, an old friend of Victoria theatre goers, is in the city in advance of the Broadway Stock Company. Some ten years ago Mr. Williams managed a stock company in this city, giving a big benefit for the sufferers by the colliery explosion at Nanaimo. Since then he has been in the advance of Charles Frohman's companies, Herrmann the Great, and Santanelli, the hypnotist.

His latest attraction, the Broadway Stock Company, will open a season at A.O.U.W. hall on Tuesday evening. Georgie Woodthorpe, the Canadian actress, is at the head of the company, and is supported by fourteen artists. The reportoire includes "Trilby," "In Mizzoura," "The Burglar," "Lord Fauntleroy," "Dad's Girl," "Uncle Daniel," "Ensign," "The Country Girl," "Charity Ball" and "Fisherman's Daughter." A number of specialties are introduced at each performance. Popular prices will prevail.

## WESTERN UNION WIRES.

### Victoria Office of the Company Opens This Morning for Business.

This morning the Western Union Telegraph offices open for business in Victoria with Mr. Wm. Dee as manager. He is already well known to Victorians for he was formerly one of the C.P.R. staff here and in Vancouver. He will be assisted by Mr. James Lipscombe, hitherto manager for the Western Union at Pendleton, Oregon, and with a competent staff and messengers with bicycles, the expectation is that the office will open to good business. At present one wire of the three wire cable, which joints the company's Victoria office with the 21,000 offices of the Western Union will be used, the other two wires being put into service as required.

At Ottawa yesterday Mr. E. A. Jacob, formerly private secretary to Hon. Edgar Dewdney, and now with the R. P. Rithet Company, Limited, was married by Rev. Dr. Herridge to Miss Josephine Macbain, daughter of Mrs. Macbain, of Ottawa, and niece of Lieut.-Col. John MacPherson, formerly director of stores. A large number of guests attended and the numerous and handsome presents received testified to the esteem in which the couple are held. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob left last night for Niagara Falls, from where they will proceed to Port Arthur by water, thence to Victoria, their future home.

The boxing contest announced to take place at Philharmonic hall last evening between Short and Daley did not magrant a permit for the affair.


.....Nothing will be so useful to

Klondykers as a supply of VASELINE

It cures Coughs, Sore throat, Cuts, Burns, Frostbites, etc.

It is the best Lubricant for Metal Implements, Arms, etc.

It softens and preserves leather.

Put up in 5 lb tins, 1 lb tins, ½ lb tins, collapsible tubes 2 oz., collapsible tubes 1 oz.

Look for the name "CHESEBROUGH MANF'G CO." on the package, and take no other

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100,000 sq. feet of Storage.

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FOR AUSTRALIA

TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.

The fine new British Steamship PAROO, 4,000 tons burden, J. B. S. Medley, commander, will sail for above port from Chemainus Saw Mills on or abouut 11th June. Fares: Saloon, $200; second class, $100; third class, $50. Passengers booked through to any port in the Australasian Colonies. For passage apply

DODWELL, CARILL & CO., 64 Government street.

For ARTIFICIAL WREATHS call at

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.


## BIRTH.

MARR—In this city at 67 Superior street, on the 5th instant, the wife of H. C. Marr of a son.

Wibble—All the religion I have consists in elieving that my neighbor has a right to do as best suits him.

Wabble—There is no religion in such a belief as that.—Indianapolis Journal.


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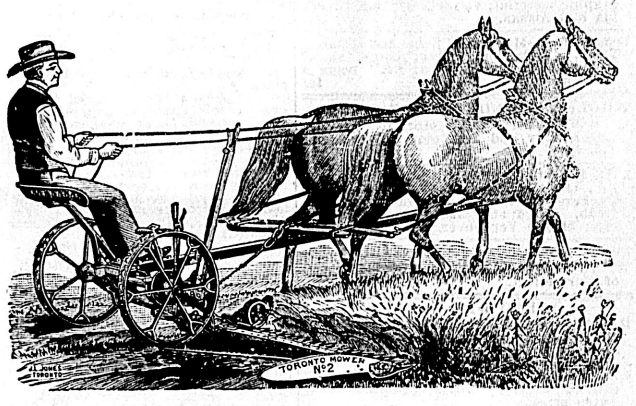
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VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS.


Having disposed of my business at the cor. of Government and Johnson Sts., as from June the 2nd to the Victoria Shoe Co., Ltd, all accounts due me are to be paid to them. Thanking the public for their kind and extensive patronage extended to me in the past I would bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.

A. B. ERSKINE


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